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From Gen. Milroy's Command.

RUMORED FIGHTING AT MOORFIELD

Col. Mulligan Marches Reinforcements from New Creek.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* of yesterday says Senor Carsaden, who has arrived from New Creek, reports that the rebels attacked our forces under Col. Washburn at Moorfield on Saturday. Fighting was going on during Saturday and Sunday. During the whole of Saturday, cannonading was distinctly heard at New Creek.

We had a small force at New Creek. We had a small force stationed at Petersburg, north of Moorfield. This force was sent to the latter place, and the baggage train came via the mountain road, and reached New Creek on Sunday.

On Saturday night, Col. Mulligan, at the head of his brigade, left New Creek for Moorfield, reaching there on Sunday evening.

It was reported that the Union forces had driven the rebels four miles, and were still pursuing.

The rebels are commanded by Cols. Imboden and Jenkins.

Gen. Milroy is at Winchester.

There was considerable excitement at New Creek on Sunday night, in consequence of reports brought by those in charge of wagon trains, that they had been pursued from Petersburg by a large body of cavalry. The soldiers at New Creek slept on their arms, and skirmishers were sent out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF GEN. BUTLER.

Treasury and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1863.

It may now be considered definitely settled that R. G. Corwine, of Ohio, who has been regarded as one of the most prominent candidates stands no chance for the appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The contest is narrowed down to the two Indianians, Judge Otto and ex-Congressman Case, with chances apparently in favor of the former. The appointment is to be made immediately on Usher's confirmation.

Gen. Butler has just achieved a decided triumph. It will be remembered he had a collision with the French Consul, Count Mejan, concerning certain moneys deposited with this Consul, which Butler seized, and which Reverdy Johnson subsequently decided should be returned. The whole matter has recently been submitted to Count Mercier, the French Minister here. Count Mercier, after a careful examination of all the facts in the case of his own countryman, decided against his consul and recalled him, thus triumphantly vindicating Butler, and showing that Reverdy Johnson had made haste to decide against our rights, and in favor of the rebels.

The French Minister has already appointed a new Consul at New Orleans, who has been recognized by this Government.

It is now ascertained also that the money which Reverdy Johnson restored to to this dismissed Consul, was promptly sent to Europe, and used in purchasing arms and clothing for the rebel army.

Gen. Butler left to-day in season to bring his arrival in New York, and the proposed demonstration in his honor on the 8th of January, an anniversary on which peculiar fitting honors [should be] rendered to the *second defender of New Orleans.*

It is not doubted that Butler will speedily have another command, and it begins to be intimated that after this signal vindication by the French Minister, it is not impossible that he may be returned to New Orleans, thus freeing Banks for his originally intended Texas expedition. Butler is said not to have been particularly pleased with the proposition for sending him up the Mississippi to organize contraband troops.

President Lincoln, at the request of Senator Sumner, gave that gentleman the pen with which he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, for transmission to Geo. Livermore of Cambridge, Mass., the well-known antiquarian and anti-slavery writer.

The flag of truce boat took 500 Southern ladies, school girls and boys South. They have been attempting to get home for some time, and it was finally thought best to send them in a batch. Some attempted to smuggle quinine and other articles through, but they were detected.

The rumors of the danger of foreign interference, lately set afloat, are doubtless unfounded. It is believed that the statement of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, having so far taken our part as to threaten resignation, if Louis Napoleon persisted in intervention, is true, and that danger from that source is all over at present. Great anxiety exists to hear from Europe after the 1st of January. That is usually the time at which important developments take place, or at least within a couple of weeks thereafter. The President's proclamation is certain to bring out a decisive demonstration on one side or the other.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a protracted session to-day on financial questions. The policy foreshadowed in these dispatches seems more and more likely to be adopted. Chase's recommendations are not favored, and further issue of legal tender notes are pretty well determined upon.

Lieut. Garnett of Stuart's rebel cavalry, a paroled prisoner, was on the floor of the House to-day, escorted by Mr. Wickliffe.

Yesterday Vallandigham was showing him around. As soon as his presence on the floor to-day was discovered, he was expelled, and Wickliffe was thus deprived of his congenial companion.

The first train from the West on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reached Baltimore to-night. Trains both ways have passed over all parts of the road in safety. Heavy trains of produce and live stock are already moving over the road from the West. There seems to be a fair prospect of keeping it open this time.

The Military Commission are acting this session on the principal that we have already more military legislation than is being enforced, and are accordingly smothering three fourths of the bills and resolutions referred to them. A number were reported back to-day in the House, with a request for discharge from their further consideration. The bankrupt law begins to look as if it would be speedily crowded through. It has already passed the Senate and discussed to-day in the House.

Mr. Pendleton went out of the way to-day to attempt declaring that Grant's order about Jews deserve the sternest condemnation of the House and President, although he knew perfectly well that the order had been rescinded some days ago. His resolution was tabled by a majority of 3.

On the motion of thanks to Butler, Garrett Davis manifested a disposition to oppose it, but a vote was not pressed.

The chief feature of the Senate proceedings was a rather heavy speech on the suspension of the habeas corpus, from the new Senator, Field of New Jersey. His effort is not a particularly bright opening for his Senatorial career, but he took sound Republican grounds.

Mr. Wilson's bill for raising fifty millions of demand notes, to pay soldiers immediately, is in the hands of the Finance Committee, and some measure looking to the same end will be warmly urged.

Secretary Usher has written a letter to Senator Rice, favoring the project of uniting the navigable waters of the Mississippi and Red River of the North, with canal and slackwater navigation.

Secretary Stanton denies, in a letter to the House, of having required any political prisoners not to sue him for their imprisonment, before releasing them.

FROM VICKSBURG.

THE BATTLE YET UNDECIDED.

Sherman Driven Back and Waiting Reinforcements.

Terrific Fighting and Noble Heroism.

Rumored Rebel Movements on the River.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4, via CAIRO, Jan. 7, 1863.

A gentleman who was on the Vickburg battle field on Monday, says that Sherman landed his forces at the mouth of Old River on Saturday. The enemy in almost overwhelming numbers met him outside the intrenchments. The fighting was desperate. On Saturday night both armies lay on their arms, a bayou twenty-five yards wide, only separating them. During the night pontoon bridges were prepared. At daylight, on Sunday morning, the whole Federal force crossed over.

After five hours' hard fighting, the 8th Missouri charged under heavy fire and took the enemy's outer works, consisting of nine heavy guns, the enemy contesting every inch of ground.

This fighting over bayous and rifle-pits continued till Monday at 2 p. m., when the 4th Iowa, Col. Williamson, supported by the 13th Illinois, charged upon the works of Walnut Hill, consisting of five guns, and carried them.

They were subsequently retaken by Gen. Price. Gen. Sherman being overwhelmed by numbers, fell back slowly, on Monday evening, to the outer works, intending to renew the fight more vigorously on Tuesday.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith's brother who was killed, was in command of the 8th Missouri.

The fight of the gunboats in front of Haines' Bluff was still progressing, but the result was not known.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4, via CAIRO, Jan. 7, 1863.

The news from Vicksburg is extremely meagre. It seems that General Sherman was met on Sunday, while advancing, by an overwhelming force. He had captured the first battery of nine guns. On Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock he took the second line of batteries, on Walnut Hill, at the point of the bayonet. [illegible] entire army charged upon and re-captured it. The fighting at this juncture is reported to have been terrible. The 4th Iowa regiment went into the fight with 750 men they come out of it with 120.

General Morgan L. Smith was wounded in the thigh and left breast. His brother is killed.

Gen. J. B. Wyman is also killed, and his body is on the steamer Minnehaha en route for Chicago, in charge of his son.

Gen. C. E. Hovey of Illinois, who, with 15,000 men, was to have supported the charging column, was lost and has not yet been found. Our loss is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Since this, Gen. Sherman has been compelled to fall back to his first line of works, where he must await reinforcements.

Unless he has them, the movement on Vicksburg must be given up.

Gen. Gorman is evacuating Helena, and goes to Napoleon, where he will fortify and eventually pass up the Arkansas River.

Banks and Farragut had not been heard from. Jeff. Davis and Joe Johnston were at Vicksburg last week. Davis left previous to Sunday last. Johnston remained. The Memphis and Charleston railroad is in running order to this place. The first train came in yesterday.

A portion of Grant's army will undoubtedly be sent to Vicksburg.

The rebels have obtained possession of Napoleon, Ark., below Helena, and they lay an embargo on the passage of steamers below that point. It is also stated that they have commenced fortifying at that point.

Both stories obtain little credence here.

CAIRO, Jan. 7—12:30 p. m.—Our news from Vicksburg is one day later.

Up to Tuesday of last week the city had not been taken, and the general appearance was not so favorable. The fighting has been terrible. On Sunday it was severest. Batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken frequently—regiments, and even brigades, fighting hand to hand. Our troops marched bravely up to the fortifications, and fought the rebels over their guns.

The rebels had about 65,000 men between Grenada and Vicksburg, and these have all been concentrated at Vicksburg. Gen. Joe E. Johnston is also there, and in command.

Neither Farragut nor Banks had yet made their appearance below, and from the movements of steamers the rebels seemed to be receiving reinforcements from Louisiana. The report is, that Gen. Sherman, overwhelmed by superior numbers, has been forced to fall back to the first line of fortifications captured, there to await reinforcements. His loss is estimated at 4,000 or 5,000.

Tuesday morning the fighting was still in progress. The 4th Iowa, 13th Illinois, and 8th Missouri regiments, had suffered most severely. Gen. Wyman fell while leading the 13th to charge on a battery.

The fortifications extend six miles back and the Federal troops had fought over four miles of distance, every foot being hotly contested.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith is wounded in the breast. His brother, Col. Smith, is killed.

It is a mistake that reinforcements had arrived from Grant, as before reported.

The 4th Iowa went into the fight with 700 men and came out with less than 150.

Gen. C. E. Hovey, of Ill., dispatched on a special mission with 1,500 men, has not been heard from, and fears are entertained that he is cut off.

When the last boat left, eight transports and fourteen gunboats were up the Yazoo.

CAIRO, Jan. 7, 4 p. m.—Vicksburg had not been taken up to the morning of the 1st inst. The rebels had concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson, and all along the lines of the road, at Vicksburg, amounting in all to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force attacked Gen. Sherman on Monday and forced him to fall back to the first line of the rebel fortifications.

The fortifications extend back from the city six miles, and Sherman's forces had fought their way to within two miles of the city when attacked by this superior force.

Our greatest loss was in the 4th Iowa, which lost 600 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action.

From the movements of a rebel steamer from the city to the Louisiana shore, it is supposed that the rebels are crossing reinforcements, and it is not improbable that General Holmes is there, as the last heard of him he was marching in that direction.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

Rumored Plans and Movements.

REVOCATION OF THE ORDER EXPELLING JEWS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 7, 1863.

News has been received from Gen. Grant's army, brought via Memphis by correspondents of the New York and Cincinnati press. They confirm the report of Grant gradually falling back from his advanced position, but do not know what his succeeding move will be.

The rebels think he makes a feint toward Corinth, but in reality means to menace the Mobile and Ohio railroad, or places connected with it.

Federal troops still hold a position south of the Tallahatchie. Col. Lee's cavalry and some other detachments, are still chasing guerillas in that direction. When heard from, Col. Lee was headed for Memphis, and the entire line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad is guarded, and will be protected by Gen. McArthur's and Brig. Gen. Quimby's divisions. Being a short line, this is deemed ample for all purposes.

Gen. Grant will probably not make another advance very soon.

Matters are quiet in that vicinity at present.

The following order has just arrived, issued by Gen. Grant on the subject of expelling Jews from the district:

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—By direction of the General-in-Chief of the army at Washington, a general order from these headquarters expelling Jews from this Department, is hereby revoked.

By order of Major Gen. U. S. Grant.
(Signed) J. A. RAWLINS, Adjt.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 7, 1863.

Gen. Gorman, it appears, with 10,000, more or less, troops, lies at Helena, awaiting red tape, his orders coming from Gen. Curtis, and not from Sherman, who needs him at Vicksburg. How long it may take for Curtis' orders to reach Helena is not known, but Gorman must await their coming.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, with his brigade, is already embarked for a trip down the Mississippi, at Columbus.

Friends in Chicago will be glad to learn that Mrs. Hoge, having charge of sanitory stores for the army under Sherman, from Chicago, arrived safely and passed South yesterday.

Miss J. E. Roy and Wm. H. Hoyt came on to-day and started this evening for Vicksburg, on the steamer Lady Pike, with their stores. Should they meet no detention at Napoleon, they will soon be at their destination. The sixteen Indiana surgeons went on the same boat.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—It now turns out as highly probable that 9,000 of Grant's cavalry did make their way through the country from Holly Springs to Vicksburg, which place they reached Sunday, and have since been dismounted and acting as infantry.

Gen. Gorman's force at Helena, Ark., 15,000 strong, are already embarked for Vicksburg.

A division of Grant's army has reached Memphis, destined, as is understood, for below.

Eight mortar boats are also to be sent from Memphis.

Gen. Fisk's brigade will embark immediately at Columbus.

The crew of the Blue Wing has arrived at [illegible] and engineers. It is suspected that all was not right concerning her capture. The rebels took from her 400 boxes of arms, ammunition, a lot of clothing, and some cavalry saddles. The mail agent sunk all her letter mail bags the rebels only got the newspapers.

The mail steamer Minnehaha returned to-day with about 1,000 prisoners she took down to be exchanged. The battle in progress at Vicksburg prevented exchanges. About thirty-five of them died on the trip, and 100 cases of small-pox were put off at Granville Miss., and a few cases at Memphis. Several attempted to escape by jumping overboard and were either drowned or shot by the guard.

NEW YORK, Jan 7.—The following is the special dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune:*

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 2, via CAIRO, Jan 7.—The battle is still raging at Vicksburg, but with no decisive results.

Our forces took the main battery and rifle-pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterwards repulsed and lost their ground. Five cannons were taken, spiked and lost again.

Gen. Morgan and Gen. J. B. Wyman are killed. Gen. Morgan L. Smith and Capt. Gwin are wounded, but not mortally.

Both armies rested Monday night, after a hard fought day. Our troops are still confident of victory.

Gens. Price and Van Dorn commanded the rebels.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman was being largely reinforced by the arrival of Grant's cavalry. The gunboats are not doing much. Our army is well posted and protected in flank and rear, and won't yield the contest till Vicksburg is in its possession. Our loss in killed and wounded, so far, is estimated at 3,000.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1863.

The report which reached here from Vicksburg this afternoon that the 4th Iowa infantry had lost 600 men in killed, wounded and missing, under Sherman, causes the most painful anxiety, as the regiment was mainly made up from this region, and the Colonel, James A. Williamson, was from this city. There is some error embraced in the dispatch, however, for the 4th Iowa infantry did not number 600 all told previous to the battle, having borne honorable parts in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Corinth and Iuka. The regiment had become thinned so that it could not have mustered more than 500 effective men.

The Supreme Court is still in session, but it will probably adjourn next week. One of the Judges, Wright, is President of the State Agricultural Society, which will hold its annual business meeting here at that time.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1863.

The members of both the Union and Democratic parties meet in caucus to-night, for the nomination of officers to be voted for at the organization of the Legislature to-morrow.

An effort is being made to set Bright aside with a simple resolution of endorsement and condolence, and substitute Hon. D. Turpie in his stead for the short term, with a good prospect of success. There is a report that the caucus last night threw Bright overboard.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture are in session in the Supreme Court room. The attendance is unusually large, and the proceedings are of unusual interest. Eight new members have been elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of a similar number.

The Indiana Pomological Society is also in session. The attendance is large, and the members are enthusiastic. The exhibition of fruits, though not large, is very superior. Dr. John A. Warder of Ohio, J. D. G. Nelson of Alton, Lewis Jones of Wayne, and Fletcher and Beecher of this city, are the principal exhibitors. J. D. Guilson of Allen, is elected President; Geo. M. Beecher of Marion county, Secretary; John C. Teas of Raysville, Treasurer.

Albert Lange, Auditor of State, surrenders his office to his successor, James Ristine, on the 20th of January.

The following resignations have been tendered and accepted:

Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Baily, 73d; Surgeons F. S. White, 84th, and N. A. Myers, 30th; Anson Hurd, 14th, and I. J. Avery, 10th; Assistant Surgeon William Spencer, 46th, and S. B. Harriman, 34th.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Notes from the Battlefield.

THE ONSET—THE REPULSE OF McCOOK.

A DISASTROUS SURPRISE

Daring Heroism of our Troops.

MOVEMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED.

Our Rear Nine Miles Below Murfreesboro.

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7, 1863.

Messrs. Moody and Maple, agents of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, have arrived here and gone immediately forward to Nashville.

The United States Sanitary Commission, which includes the Chicago Sanitary Commission, have sent forward from this point six hundred boxes of hospital stores. Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other points through individuals and associations have responded nobly.

The pressure to go forward from this place is immense, and already largely exceeds the means of transportation and the number the strict regulations of the command here will allow to pass. Surgeons, nurses and agents duly authorized go forward readily, but necessarily very many, to whom it is a great disappointment, are excluded from going. This is necessary, and many who have only personal and light reasons for seeking this permission will save disappointment and expense by staying at home.

Reinforcements are being sent forward for Rosecrans. Among the Illinois regiments that have this destination is Col. Sloan's, now on its way from Gen. Grant's army to join Rosecrans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1863.

Dr. C. J. Woods telegraphs Gov. Morton from Nashville as follows:

Your first delegation of twenty surgeons arrived here last night at 11 o'clock. We are the first help in the field.

Five thousand and forty wounded have been already reported, and 1,000 have been brought into Nashville. There is great need of surgeons. We have reported for duty and go [illegible]

Maj. Gen. Wright has ordered the hospitals at Evansville, which were recently closed, to be reopened immediately, and has called on Gen. Rosecrans' medical director to report what hospital accommodations may be required, that the same may be at once provided.

Gov. Morton has telegraphed the Surgeon General, urging the immediate construction of two new hospitals at Evansville.

Major J. Kinley of the 36th Indiana is severely wounded.

A delegation of Wisconsin surgeons passed through this city to-day for Murfreesboro.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1863.

A large delegation of Indiana surgeons have arrived to attend to the wounded.

General Rosecrans has ordered rebel officers into custody, in view of Jeff. Davis' recent orders.

A large number of prisoners have been brought in. All say the fight was most disastrous to Bragg.

Breckinridge is badly repulsed and Rosecrans is in pursuit—Thomas' division being in the advance.

Our rear is nine miles beyond Murfreesboro.

The rebel Gen. Raines was buried here to-day. Gen. Mitchell forbade all demonstrations.

The body of Gen. Roger Hanson has been put in a vault here; also that of McCowan, who is certainly killed. His last words were, "Bully for the old 4th artillery."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Murfreesboro 6th, gives additional confirmation of the demoralization of the rebel army. Breckinridge's Division was terribly punished. On Friday General Breckinridge was wounded in the ear, and his Adjutant General killed.

Wounded rebel officers estimate their loss at from 12,000 to 15,000, with a great slaughter of leading officers.

Col. Mulligan is mortally wounded and in the hospital here.

The body of Gen. Hanson was sent South to-day.

Gen. Rains' body was sent to Nashville.

The enemy's rear guard was encountered at 10 o'clock on Sunday night by Gen. Stanley's cavalry.

The rebels retreated with the loss of thirty men.

A negro from Gen. Bragg's headquarters, who left the rebel army five miles from Manchester, heard Gen. Bragg say he would go to Chattanooga.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Tenn., January 6, via NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1863.

To W. D. Manchester, Chicago:

The loss of the 89th Illinois is only eight killed and forty wounded. Capt. Willet was killed. Adjutant Bishop is slightly wounded. Major Hall and Captain Whiting are prisoners—not wounded.

C. Y. HOTCHKISS,
Lieut. Colonel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—Col. Bartleson, of the 100th Illinois regiment, of Joliet, is reported killed. Col. Casey, of the 126th Ill., is also reported killed.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Headquarters advices say that, previous to the Murfreesboro fight, a large portion of Anderson's (Ky.) troops mutinied at Nashville and refused to advance. The remainder, about 800, went into the fight under Rosengarten and Wood, and behaved gallantly. Notices have been sent along the line for the arrest of a large number reported to have deserted, and their return to Nashville in irons.

A Nashville dispatch says some rebel prisoners captured on Thursday and paroled, had been in Murfreesboro, only four hours. They were direct from Richmond, Va.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Over 600 rebel prisoners and nineteen commissioned officers were brought in last evening. Unofficial reports state that cannonading was heard ten miles from Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursuing the rebels. Bragg may make a stand at Tullahoma.

Our number of wounded is about 7,000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss is double ours. The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in Nashville are taken for hospitals. The wounded will be well cared for. Our news from the front is meagre and unimportant. There is four feet of water on the shoals, and the river is still rising. Weather clear and cold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The following is a special dispatch to a morning paper:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 5, via NASHVILLE, 6.—The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were terribly demoralized from loss, but they left no property behind. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry. A cavalry force also followed to-day. Spear's 1st Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000; several hundred on Thursday; over 1,200 on Friday, and 1,000 on Saturday night. Including the wounded and captured, we have 1,500 of them prisoners, among whom are two colonels and several majors.

The bodies of Brig. Gens. Rains and Hanson are here. Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken. Major Clarence Prentice was wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was destroyed.

Our own losses in all the engagements were 1,600 killed, about 6,000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners. One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty. Our army was considerably depleted by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, several for desertion.

Col. Moody, 74th Ohio, was wounded; also Col. Chas. Anderson, 93d Ohio; Col. Nick Anderson, 6th Ohio; Col. John F. Miller was wounded, but did not leave the field. Col. Williams, 25th Illinois, was killed. Lieut. Col. Hull, 37th Indiana, was wounded, not dangerously.

We had about twenty-five field officers killed and as many wounded. Lieut. Col. Turner, 22d Indiana, reported killed, is wounded and a prisoner.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lieut. Trumbull D. Griffin, wounded. Loomis' Michigan Battery lost one killed, twelve wounded, and thirteen horses killed.

A review of the field of battle since the evacuation, shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed even by our terrific fighting.

[From the Louisville Journal of Tuesday.]

GEN. ROSECRANS' SUPPLIES.—We are officially informed that the army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even should it be cut off immediately from its source of supply. The Cumberland River is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer from a lack of subsistence.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—The intelligence received from Nashville, by telegraph last evening, was most cheering. In addition to the assurances that success had crowned our arms at Murfreesboro, we were notified that the Cumberland River was rising, with three feet of water on Harpeth Shoals.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

CINCINNATI, January 7, 1863.

Monday and Tuesday was spent as you have been advised, in getting the army into line, and securing positions. The great contest commenced Wednesday morning, and the account of that day I sent you in full.

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle field at Murfreesboro, especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday. Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable corps of topographical engineers fail to exhibit correctly the nature of the vicinity.

The error seems to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams, Stone's River, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford county and flows past Steward's Ferry almost directly north into the Cumberland, and Stone River, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter.

It is the Western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro, and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle. No map that I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream, and of course I had not myself time to trace it out; but when our line of battle was formed in front of the town on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the [illegible] Cleve's division filled their canteens with [illegible] at this place.

The river flows almost in a northerly direction. Its course when passing the town being nearly due West. I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning, but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. McCook's command, which is the right wing of the army consists of three divisions—Johnson's, Davis' and Sheridan's—posted from right to left in the order in which I have named them, Johnson's and Davis' being thrown forward and to the right so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army.

Gen. Sheridan's division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right wing of the center, commanded by Gen. Thomas. But two divisions were present—Negley's and Rousseau's—stationed from right to left, in the order named, Rousseau's being somewhat withdrawn and constituting the reserve on the center.

The left wing of the army under the command of Gen. Crittenden was posted in the following order: Gen. Palmer on the right, Gen. Wood in the center, and Van Cleve on the left.

A part of Palmer's and also of Van Cleve being thrown slightly forward—the enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone River from the Lebanon Pike, on the right, to the Franklin road, on the left. Their left at the beginning of the battle was considerably overlapped by our own right. When McCook had finally got into position, Hardee commanding the rebel left, consisting of Cheatham's, McCown's and Withers' divisions, McCown's being on the extreme left of the wing and Cheatham in the centre.

This wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of Claiborne's, formerly Buckner's division. Bishop Polk led the rebel right, consisting of Preston Smith's and Breckinridge's divisions, and Lieut. General Kirby Smith led on three divisions in the rebel center. The division of Breckinridge was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these were several independent detachments, but it is extremely probable that with these and the reinforcements afterwards received, the rebel army did not outnumber even if it equaled our own.

The field of battle in the centre was mostly a plain. Going towards Murfreesboro, there was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland, sufficient to conceal the greater portion of our troops until they should be ready to advance. Behind the woods concealing our foremost line, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, is an open and slightly elevated ground, extending to the river. This formed the key to our position, and it was here that the greater portion of the wagons were parked for safety.

On the left some cornfields extended to the river, and on the other side of the river arose a low wooded hill. The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, with open spaces, where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow; belts of tolerable timber, and small irregular shaped fields; the pike and railroad run near each other.

In the devoted open space which formed the key to our position, from a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance-post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville.

A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them except the brick building, of which the inside was burnt out the day before, played any important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning, when the firing commenced upon the right.

The 1st Missouri battery, Capt. Hescock, and the 1st Illinois battery, Capt. Hotaling, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of Sheridan's division, which now slightly advanced.

The enemy threw himself upon Sheridan with terrible energy, was thrice repulsed. Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and Sheridan's men were compelled to give ground. It was only a moment, however, the brave and noble Sill, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The banner of the stars and stripes once more advanced, and although Sill purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after 8 when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke through some cold-looking clouds, and flashed a clear bright light over the fields. There had not elapsed even time enough to remove the body of Gen. Sill, when all attention was directed to the extreme right, where three divisions of the enemy—McCown's, Claiborne's and Cheatham's—had advanced in massive columns, and charged impetuously upon Johnson and Davis.

A portion of the infantry in Johnson's division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgarton's (Ohio,) was taken before it had fired the third round. Poor Edgarton was not at fault. A truer, better, braver young man is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle, and I remember how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old 3d division, which prevented him from taking part in the battle at Perryville.

His hour came at last. It found him ready, but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival, failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times the rebel bayonets had swept his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Captain Simon fought like a hero, as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns.

Captain Goodspeed strenuously endeavored, after firing several rounds to save his cannon, but only succeeded in getting away with two of them.

General Kirk, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in Johnson's division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiments. The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing at the muzzles of rebel muskets. Brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the route of the division became irretrievable and total.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't from all that I have heard come to any other conclusion than the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant. Whether Gen. McCook or Gen. Johnson is to blame for this, an impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the army is extremely hostile to both.

I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in the leadership of the 14th army corps. The right of Davis' division which was assailed at the same time as Johnson's, gave way simultaneously, and the rout of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course.

It is left to Gen. Sheridan to stay the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did a man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot, upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined, when the flight of Davis' division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank, but it fought until one-fourth of its number lay bleeding and lying upon the field, and till both remaining brigade, commanders Col. Roberts and Shaeffer, had met with the same fate as Gen. Sill.

Then it gave way, and in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout, only less complete than that of the troops of Johnson and Davis. All these divisions were now hurled back together into the immense ravines of cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike and extend far over to the right.

Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from [illegible] Negley's and Rousseau's divisions, were sent into the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed outright by the flying crowds broken by the impetuosity of the foe and put to confused flight or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his own regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest and they who proved recreant to their trust.

I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey on the Old.

In spite of their heroism and devotion, in spite of the desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of an awful sacrifice of life on the part of officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels still steadily pushed onward, and came nearer and nearer to the turnpike, nearly two miles and a half, the right wing of our army had been driven in, and a faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face, but the word went forth from Rosecrans, the flower of the left wing and centre were hurried over towards the right, and massed, rank behind rank, in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods, through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was as grand and awful as anything that I ever expect to witness until the day of judgment. I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and railroad, fronting the key to our position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and of the immense train of wagons packed along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter and capture; and yet each minute it became more and more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing, and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling, in inextricable disorder, through the woods. Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars, were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of the cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of shells, the uninterrupted rattle of 30,000 muskets all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sounds, as though all the thunders of Heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual, and above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous hosts, as body after body of our troops gave way, and were pushed back toward the turnpike. Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the roads suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by frightened mules, and horses, rolled, and rattled away pell mell in an opposite direction from that in which the victorious foe was pressing onward. The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sounds which swayed and surged over the field.

Everything now depends upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of Rosecrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the rout became visible, and crowds of ten thousand fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrollable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Amongst them all, perhaps not half a dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together. Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell amongst them, and scores of them were shot down, but still the number constantly increased, by reason of the fresh crowds which burst every moment from the thickets.

It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together as a sort of forlorn hope, to withstand and if possible drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground, between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene, and with an intensity of interest and tumultuous emotion which I have no language to express, I watched for the result when the desperate soldiers of the rebellion should enter the open space.

A tempest of iron was whistling all around my head, but for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and bursted unheeded. I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage.

He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe and sometimes dread, is a falsifier, an idiot, or madman, but at this time I could not have retired, even had I been so inclined.

My feet were rooted to the spot, my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear, and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew from the testimony of my own eyesight whether or no the troops upon which rested the last hope of the Union were, like the rest, to be beaten and overthrown.

It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained here, but of the mental impossibility of doing otherwise. The flower of our troops were ranged in order here, and I had no fears for the result, unless one of these unaccountable panics which sometimes ruin even an army of veterans should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions.

Yet these were men not liable to panic, men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause overcame and extinguished fear.

Col. Loomis was there with his immortal 1st Michigan battery, and there was Stokes with the noble battery furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mendenhall and Quinther with their regular artillery, and the troops led by Gen. Smith, comprising some of the finest in the service, and the three famous brigades belonging to the old third division.

The 9th, and 17th regulars which the daring valor of Rousseau, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. Scribner of the 38th Indiana, commanding the 9th brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. John Beatty of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th brigade, had extricated from the woods into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition—a result which, to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous.

Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their soul-sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation. With calm courage Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm, and conspicuous among all the rest, was the well built form of the commanding General, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him.

As he cast his eye over the grand array which he had mustered to repel the foe, he already felt himself master of the situation. At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the souls of the Yankees who stood before them, charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzle of the cannon, whose dark mouths yawned upon them.

A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces. An awful roar shook the earth, a crash rent the atmosphere, and the foremost line of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow flakes before a flame, and then both armies were enveloped in a vast cloud of smoke, which hid everything from the eye. In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad, the tumult redoubled.

Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the broken right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together.

Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled and burst amidst the crowd, and terror and dismay reigned uncontrollable. The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible towards the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side.

The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knows exactly what occurred. There was a shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then for times disappeared.

For ten minutes, the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced, they found no rebels between the woods and turnpike, except the dead, dying and disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground.

Since the annihilation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great slaughter in so short a time as during this repulse of the rebel left at Murfreesboro; and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fiery combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napoleon.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground, which we at first occupied.

The roar of our artillery sounded further and further off as the different batteries moved on slowly after they retreating foe, and hostile cannon balls no longer ploughed up the earth around me.

But while the enemy was thus retiring from this portion of the field, his cavalry made a most impudent dash upon another part of our lines. It will be recollected that when the great struggle on the right was going on, the wagon and ammunition trains had been hurried over the railroad towards Stone River. A part of them were collected in a low piece of ground upon our side of the stream, but a large number were driven across and placed together upon the higher ground beyond.

This presented an opportunity which the vigilant and enterprising enemy could by no means neglect. True, the wagons on the other side were within range of the rifle of a whole brigade, which was guarding those on the hither side, in point blank range of a dozen pieces of artillery which were near the river, but nothing daunted by this display of force, about 300 rebel horsemen came galloping around the bend of the river from the direction of the Lebanon Pike, cheered lustily as they approached and made a bold strike for our wagons.

The panic upon the side was, if possible, worse than any that preceded it. The teamsters, who had so frantically driven across the river when the rebels were assailing our right, found they had escaped Scylla only to fall into Charybdis. They no longer made even a pretense of an attempt to save their teams, but jumped from the horses and ran for life.

A considerable number were captured, but were afterwards retaken. It was nearly 4 o'clock when Hardee was repulsed, and all immediate danger in that quarter was over. He had succeeded in defeating our right wing, but he had not gained our rear; neither did he obtain the baggage and ammunition trains which he so much coveted. One of his divisions had been less successful still.

While the battle was raging on the right, half a dozen or more pieces of artillery belonging to Palmer's division kept up a continual fire on the rebel lines in the direction of Murfreesboro, in order to prevent an advance from that quarter. The division of the rebel General Withers happened to be just in range of these cannon. Here he had been stationed by Hardee in readiness to charge upon Palmer's division when that part of our line should be sufficiently weakened by the withdrawal of reinforcements for McCook.

The position was a most uncomfortable one, and at every discharge of artillery some of Withers' men bit the dust. Goaded almost to madness by this slaughter of his helpless men, the rebel leader ordered a charge. His men advanced with great impetuosity, but their recklessness was of no avail against the few proud regiments that stood in their way. The sea might sooner hope, by hurling its angry billows against them, to break in pieces the solid rocks which confine it.

The desperate assailants withdrew at last. Their loss must have been fearful, as they call it the bloodiest struggle of the day.

There was now a lull in the storm, and scarcely a volley of musketry or a boom of cannon was heard for three-quarters of an hour.

Some hoped the bloody scenes were ended for the day, but the rebel leaders, disappointed by their failure to penetrate to our camp by way of the right wing, were preparing for a bold blow at the center.

All the reserves were attached to the centre of their army under Polk, and Bragg, in person, placed himself at the head of the columns, and now was presented an imposing spectacle. The nature of the ground in this part of the field was such that every movement of either army could be distinctly seen.

The open fields toward Murfreesboro were smooth enough for holiday parade ground. A fierce cannonade up the turnpike announced the coming onset, and from the very woods out of which I had seen the rebel cavalry issue on Monday evening, the first line of battle now sallies forth.

It came on in magnificent order, and stretching away diagonally across a great sloping field of which I have so frequently spoken, its length seemed interminable. At a sufficient interval, another deployed into the open ground parallel with the first, and ere the forward battalions were engaged, a third line of battle comes forth from the same woods.

It seemed as though our feeble troops in that direction must be crushed by the weight of these immense masses of living and moving men. But the ever-watchful eye of Rosecrans had detected the rebel design, even before their front line of battle emerged from among the trees.

The Union army was like a set of chessmen in his hands, and its different brigades and divisions were moved about with as much facility as are Pawns and Pieces in the Royal game.

The least exhausted troops of the left and center were hurried forward on the double quick to combat this new effort of the enemy, and even from the extreme left where Van Cleve was posted, a brigade was brought over to take part in the defense.

They rushed up to the very muzzles of our cannon and hurled their muskets at the heads of our artillery men. They even shouted demonically when their heart's were pierced by bullets, and tumbled to the earth while endeavoring to take another step in advance.

The same formidable array of batteries and battalions again confronted the foe as that upon which the violence of Hardee's force had spent itself, and similar results followed.

Almost simultaneously a sheet of fire leaped forth from each of the opposite lines, and for a few minutes both stood like walls of stone, discharging their deadly muskets into each others bosoms.

Then the rebels attempted to charge, but a storm of lead and iron hail burst in their faces and all around them, sweeping them down, as the long lines of traders who cross the Sahara are prostrated by a blast of the Simoon.

If utter madness can be called bravery, then indeed were these rebels brave.

If once the soldiers of the Union wavered before this fiery onset, it was only for a moment, and in forty minutes from the time the first rebel line marched forth, all three of them had been dashed to pieces, and the survivors of the conflict flying in wild confusion over the slope were disappearing in the depth of the woods.

The battle was over. Until 4 o'clock the rebels continued to fire a cannon from the direction of Murfreesboro, as though in angry protest against their repulse, but when this ceased there was silence all over the field, so deep by contrast with the tumult of the battle that had raged all day that it seemed oppressive and supernatural.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.

Loss in Crittenden's Corps, left wing: Killed in Wood's division, 130 officers, 191 men; Palmer's division, 15 officers, 167 men; Van Cleve's division, 25 officers, 218 men. Wounded in Wood's division: 53 officers, 773 men; Palmer's division, 54 officers, 1,023 [illegible] 203 men; Palmer's division, 6 officers, 41 men; Van Cleve's division, 3 officers, 457 men. Two-thirds of the missing are stragglers. Many of the wounded are slightly.

Col. Fred. Jones, 24th Ohio, was killed by a bullet in chargeing bayonets, in which his command captured a regiment of rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 7, 1863.

The following is the Adjutant's report of the Anderson Troop of Philadelphia:

KILLED—Maj. A. G. Rosengarten; Ord. Sergt. Wm. H. Kelber, co. C; Orlando Weikel, Richard W. Chase, co. E; Martin L. Hill, co. F; A. K. Kitagle, co. H; Sergt. A. S. Drake, co. K; Wm. Brooks, co. D; Sergt. S. F. Herring, co. H.

WOUNDED—Maj. T. B. Ward; Capt. Hewitt, Robert Eddy, and missing, co. B; Sergt. Wm. P. Robkhill, and missing, co. C; J. R. Sturnels, co. C; Edward Smith, co. C; Sam Jamison, co. C; Jas. Hilty, co. H; Jno. Richards, and missing, co. I; J. B. Garber, jr., missing, co. I; Sergt. H. M. Callister, J. Slightly, co. C; L. Dieghl, and missing, co. L; F. Eaton, and missing, co. W; T. Wyman, co. L; W. Harry Powell, co. L; Parroted Corp, co. L; Hayden, co. B; Geo. C. Yocum, co. B; Sergt. W. Conard, co. E; Wm. Beverly Chase, co. E; Richard Pancost, co. E; Wm. Farr, co. E; Mahlone H. Williamson, co. E; Corp. Robt. W. Bromlee, co. F; Robt. R. Taylor, co. F; D. E. Bisseler, co. G; Joshua Way, co. H; Saml. Trimble, co. H; Sergt. F. P. Dunker, co. I; E. E. Lynch, co. I; A. Horn, co. I; W. F. Jamison, co. K; Chas. E. Schred, co. L; Saml. L. Curtis, co. L; C. T. Wilson, co. L; Wilbur Watts, co. L; John G. Marshall, co. L; Johnson Hubbell, co. L; Alex. Robinson, co. L; John G. Ecky, co. L; Harry Jacobs, co. L, missing, but supposed to be prisoners; Maj. Alexander; Regimental Sergt; L. T. Mich, Ass't Serg't; Chas. E. Sellers, Hospital Steward; Serg't Wm. Wagner, co. B; John C. Sinclair, co. B; Joseph D. Little, co. B; William K. Rale, co. B; Jno. C. Fleming, co. B; A. H. Craig, co. B; corporal Fred. Spang, co. C; M. B. Colton, co. B; H. W. Arnold, co. C; Frank T. Adams, co. D; Horatio G. Snyder, co. D; Corporal Harry Raschel, co. E; Jas. H. Corwell, co. E; E. Patteson, jr., co. G; A. Ramsey, co. G; Corporal Bates, co. G; Sergt. A. T. Clark, co. G; W. S. Moore, co. H; Jno. Renkerton, co. H; Geo. Fisher, missing, but supposed to be a prisoner; Sergt. G. P. Denis, co. I; J. W. Hall, co. I; W. N. Baldwin, co. I; N. Camp, co. L; J. Wider, co. L. (Signed)

JOSIAH C. REIFF,
Adj't's Clerk Anderson Pa. Cavalry.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 6, via NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.

Reports of the demoralization of the enemy receive additional confirmation. Breckinridge's division was terribly punished on Friday evening. A bullet punched one of his ears, and his Adjutant General was killed. Gen. Hanson was mortally wounded, and died on Sunday night.

Breckinridge went South, with his wife, immediately after his disaster.

Wounded rebel officers in our custody estimate their loss in the several engagements at 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers.

Col. Mulligan of Tennessee, is mortally wounded in hospital here.

The body of Gen. Hanson went to the South to-day, and that of Gen. Rains to Nashville.

The remains of our General, Sill, were plundered on the battle field, but the rebels interred him with the honors of war. His body was exhumed to-day, and will go North, with the remains of Col. Garesche. The bodies of Cols. Fred. Jones and Milliken have already gone.

The rear guard of the enemy was encountered ten miles south, on the Shelbyville road, Sunday night, by Gen. Stanley's cavalry, and a general engagement ensued—rebels retreating with a loss of thirty.

A negro from Bragg's headquarters left the rebel army within five miles of Manchester last night. He says he heard Bragg say he would go to Chattanooga. He is more likely to fortify and fight on Elk River, unless high water in the Tennessee River alarms him.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says our General Carter penetrated East Tennessee through Pendleton Gap, and cut the railroad badly in the vicinity of Knoxville, confirming the report received North.

Murfreesboro was mostly deserted by rebel citizens, but they are coming back, begging favors, while refusing to take the oath as non-combatants.

It is a fact not heretofore published that, on the night of Wednesday's battle, prominent Generals supposed Gen. Rosecrans would retreat. He never entertained such an idea. After the rebels were gone, he was complimented for his tenacity. "Yes," said he, "I suppose you know Bragg is a good dog, but Holdfast is better." The boys call him "Old Holdfast." They will fight for him now even more gloriously than before.

All the officers who deserted the field will be dismissed from the service, and, if the Governors of the States are patriotic, privates and non-commissioned officers will be promoted.

The 6th, Kentucky, 9th Indiana, and the East Tennessee brigade are among the distinguished.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

HOW TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION.

Before the recent success of our armies, the political sky looked dark and lowering. Our soldiers seemed to have lost their power of locomotion, and their combativeness. The rebels had everything pretty much their own way. Whole regiments guarding valuable stores and important posts surrendered to guerilla raids almost without firing a musket. The people were growing discouraged and discontented, and the copperheads taking advantage of the public gloom and discontent, were busily fomenting mischief and demanding an "armistice" for the rebels.

But the great victory at Murfreesboro, the handsome one at Prairie Grove, and the splendid raid into Arkansas; the overthrow of Forrest's 7,000 marauders at Hunt's Cross Roads, and the siege of Vicksburg, the promise of its early capture and with it, the re-opening of the Mississippi, have lighted up the horizon and revived the drooping spirits of the loyal people.

But there is a long and rugged road to travel before the great rebellion is completely extinguished. There may be bitter reverses yet in store for the Union armies before the tenacious and savage foe is driven to cry for quarter. It has been clear to us for a long time, that in order to make sure work of the rebellion, and to preserve future peace, that the rank and file of the army, officers and soldiers, must be made *personally* interested in the result of the war. They now fight for the Union in the abstract, for moderate pay and the prospect of promotion or pension. These are sufficient propelling motives to carry them forward zealously in a *short war*, but for a protracted struggle, something more must be added to keep up the vim, vigor and vigilance necessary to combat an enemy at once sleepless, vengeful and warlike. For speedily putting down the rebellion and maintaining order and peace in conquered Secessia, we propose three specifics:

First, carry out the Proclamation with the whole power of the army and navy.

Second, call on the freed men as a part of the loyal militia to defend their new-found liberties and the existence of the Union, under which only can they be retained or enjoyed. A column of 40,000 soldiers, under Hunter, can take Charleston, and with the aid of the freedmen, sweep South Carolina of the last rebel. Another column of equal strength under Hooker or Fremont, landed at Mobile, would be able with the aid of the freedmen, to recover Alabama to the Union. Gens. Banks and Grant employing the blacks, can "clean out" Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, while Blunt disposes of the rebellion in Arkansas. Another powerful column might be sent to recover Georgia and Florida, with the assistance of Rosecrans from the north. But not to dwell on this part of the "plan," as the Administration is actually pursuing one very similar to it, we proceed to state the third and most important specific:

Let Congress enact a law at once, granting a land warrant of 160 acres of land to every white soldier, from the North or South, serving in our army at the date of its passage, or who may enlist in the old regiments after its passage; to every commissioned officer under the grade of Colonel, 320 acres; and to every officer of the grade of Colonel and General, 640 acres. The land warrants to be laid on any confiscated rebel plantation which the holder may select, as soon as the war is over and the rebellion crushed.

The lands might be graded into three classes, according to their fertility, and value as follows: Soldiers' warrants, for first class, 120 acres; second, 160; third class, 240 acres; and for officers holding rank below Colonel, 240 acres, 320 and 500 acres, and for the higher officers, best lands, 320 acres; second class, 640; [illegible] land belonging to rebel slaveholders, (and comprising all the good lands in Secessia,) to fill the soldiers' warrants, without touching an acre belonging to the "poor white trash" who were deluded and dragged into the rebellion by the slaveholders.

But we may be met with the objection that a rebel's estate can only be confiscated during the life of the rebel. We reply: 1st. That would average from fifteen to twenty years. 2d. The soldier, in a majority of cases, could obtain quit-claims from the heirs for a reasonable sum. 3d. Under Doolittle's tax forfeiture bill the Government can sell rebel lands for taxes and acquire a perfect title. 4th. There is no certainty that the Supreme Court would decide against a perfect title under the confiscation bill after a half million of soldiers have settled down on their lands; but even if it did, the tax title would be perfect, and the confiscation title, in a majority of cases, would last twenty years. As to the effect of such a law on the army, we contend that it would infuse a new spirit into the soldiers and officers; that it would quadruple their zeal and activity. There would be no more disgraceful surrenders of brigades and regiments to guerillas. Soldiers now fight for abstract Unionism and $13 per month. And many have grown tired, discouraged and homesick. But let every volunteer, high and low, feel that if the army wins he is sure of a valuable farm of improved land in a genial climate where he can live the residue of his days in comfort, and a new spur is felt that will propel him forward. The army feels that the slaveholders have justly forfeited their plantations to the Government. Now let the Government say to the soldiers, "You shall possess those plantations when you conquer the rebels," and then will be seen a new style of warfare. The army will find its legs. It will be able to travel on other than railroads. It will not want forty miles of baggage wagons when it moves. It will be *interested* in the result of the war. It will clamor for a continuance of the contest until the traitors are vanquished. It will care less about pay, rations, tents, stores, fuel, clothing and luggage, than now. Straggling and desertion, and surrendering to be paroled, will cease. But this is not all. Tens of thousands of men will volunteer to fill up the ranks of the old regiments to help save the Union—and obtain a quarter section of rebel's broad acres in Dixie. The law would be an exceedingly popular one with the masses. Almost every family has a son or brother or father in the army. Of course the people at home would like to see their relatives in the army get a farm apiece of the forfeited slave holder's plantations. This feeling would influence the home relations of the 250,000 Democrats in the army as well as the home relations of the 800,000 Republicans in the ranks. Great numbers of the "poor whites" in the Border States would enlist and fight for the same prize. The passage of such a law would act on the army and country like the discovery of a great gold region, where every miner by encountering a certain amount of risk, is sure of securing a competency. If the soldier falls, let his nearest relatives have the land warrant, and they will find another man to fill his place in the ranks.

There is another powerful reason in behalf of the enactment of the proposed law. When the rebellion is crushed, it will be absolutely necessary to plant a new and loyal white population on the soil of Dixie. Else our terrible and bloody work will have to be done over again, or that country must be abandoned to the slaveholders sooner or later. Half a million of soldiers would locate on their claims; a million of their relations would migrate thither and settle among them. The freed blacks would work for wages for them and help them hold and defend the country against all contestants. The freedmen would quickly acquire small pieces of real estate, either in long leases or in fee, to be paid for by labor. The "poor white trash" of the South for the first time in their lives would begin to accumulate property and prosper; for the first time labor would not seem degrading in their sight, and free schools and newspapers would rapidly throw light into their minds. The next generation would be educated and civilized, and the future peace and prosperity of that country would be secured and established on an enduring basis.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE.

If these fellows at Springfield—we mean Richardson & Co., candidates for the Senate—are doing anything more, in their threats against the Government and the Union, than making bids for the support of Egypt, it is about time that the people hereaway were beginning to oil the locks of their shot-guns, because, if the copperheads are in earnest and have any backing, the time is not far off when shooting will be the order of the day. We take it that the people of Illinois have no occasion to appeal to any regiments now in the field to defend our State Government against the attacks of traitors; and though a call for ten thousand troops would unquestionably be promptly answered by the President, we should be ashamed to confess that the spirit of our State is so humbled and abased, that outside aid is needed for holding Illinois to its allegiance to the Union. Hence we declare that, it is about time, if these men mean what they say, to get our firelocks ready for service, for no man can tell when they will be needed. Certainly the plotters cannot expect to consummate their purpose quietly and peaceably. If they are not wholly crazed they must look for resistance to what their speeches foreshadow; and we assume, if they are half-witted, that they are prepared for what they seem anxious to provoke. The copperheads need not say, if they adhere to and give form to what they have indicated, that the National Government will be obliged to succumb, or that the plotters against it will be driven South to their friends, for whom they are working. We know what the result will be, and we are sorry for it. We had hoped that we of the North might, if not unanimous in support of the war, refrain from violence and bloodshed among ourselves; but if any men among us are so far forgetful of their allegiance to the country as to hazard the commission of treason for the sake of those who are in rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, upon their heads be the consequences. We still hope that much of the talk that we hear reported, is for buncombe; that it has its origin in the sharp competition for that seat in the Senate for which half a dozen are contending; and that, when the prize is awarded, we shall hear no more. But we have little time to wait for a full declaration of the purposes that the malignants entertain. We shall see what they mean.

NOT YET CUT IN TWO.

We have no reason to doubt the complete success of the raid into East Tennessee, and the interruption of the direct rebel line of communication between Virginia and the Southwest, by our troops. The accounts are too specific and minute to admit of any question as to their general credibility. They chronicle a great and gratifying success; but enough has not been done yet. Communication by a more circuitous and difficult route is still possible; and not until our forces reach Atlanta, where they ought to have been two months ago, will the two sections of the Confederacy be divided. Starting from Montgomery, there is a railroad line, and, we believe, a tolerably good one, formerly well supplied with rolling stock, to Charleston. Thence to Richmond the route is open and all the while traveled, and, unless cut off far North, is not easily interrupted. Hence, in sending troops and munitions back and forth, longer time will be consumed and more expense incurred; but the road is still open—a fact that our rulers in Washington understand, and that they will, of course, act upon, by urging [illegible] toward the Gulf, or by giving Gen. Foster the means of pushing a strong column into the interior, where he may reach the North and South line which has served the enemy so well.

WHERE'S THE NAVY?

The country believes that Mr. Welles is fully up to the requirements of the times, and that he will leave nothing undone to promote the efficiency of that arm of the public service that he directs. But there is not a man in the country who has not, within the last sixty days, inquired, a score of times, "Where's the Navy? Why don't we hear from the new iron-clads? We were promised Charleston and Mobile in November, at the latest—why do we not hear the booming of the Federal guns against them?" At this moment, when the thunder is breaking out all around the horizon, we, even, who have full faith in the sword of "Gideon," would be glad to know where the delay is. The fall of Sumter and the capture of its garrison, the occupation of Mobile by our marines, or the burning of Charleston, would be hailed with unalloyed delight. Where's the Navy?

GENERAL CARTER.

Gen. Carter, under whose leadership our cavalry made that brilliant and important raid into East Tennessee, was born and has always lived in that part of the State. From the beginning he has been a fearless outspoken Union man. To his intimate acquaintance with the country and to his thousands of personal friends we are undoubtedly indebted for the success of this most enterprising and dashing stroke of the war.

☞ The copperhead organ at Springfield undertakes to prove that its Southern rebel brethren are not traitors. "If they are traitors," it says, "there is but one punishment for them—that of death." "No other punishment can be inflicted." Consequently, as they are not all hung as fast as captured, they are not traitors, and therefore are innocent; the President is the guilty party, for making war on innocent (?) people. This eclipses the law and logic of the immortal Dogberry. It shows also the feelings of those allies of Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler, on Saturday had another prolonged interview with the President at the White House, at which Secretary Stanton was present, as were also, for a portion of the time, Secretaries Seward and Chase.

Parties whose opportunities for knowing entitle their statements to credit, assert that Gen. Butler's visit to the North was voluntary, and not commanded by the government. It is very certain that he feels, to some extent, that injustice was done him by his supersedure without notice; and in this feeling he seems to have the entire sympathy of all the thoroughly loyal.

It is proper, however, to state that the President expresses every confidence in Gen. Butler, and entire satisfaction with his course at New Orleans.

Gen. Butler, at his urgent request, has obtained permission to visit his home in Lowell, Mass.

The important command talked of in the papers for Gen. Butler—that of the Department of the South—it is not improper now to say was offered him by Secretary Stanton, and declined, before it came to the knowledge of the President. The latter could not have consented to the arrangement, however, as that department is considered as belonging to Gen. Hunter, who will unquestionably again assume command as soon as he is relieved from his responsible labors in Washington.

Gen. Rosecrans' Supplies.

The Louisville *Journal* says it is officially informed that the Army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even should it be cut off immediately from its source of supply. The Cumberland River is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer for lack of subsistence.

POSSIBLE RECOGNITION.—We find the following in the Quebec *Mercury*, Dec. 30: "Private letters received at Montreal from a Southern gentleman in Paris, who moves in the diplomatic circle, and is on terms of intimacy with the Emperor, state that Mr. Slidell, the Confederate Envoy, is [illegible] received, and all but officially recognized at the French Court; and it is believed that the preliminaries of a treaty of recognition, alliance and trade have been arranged between him and the French Government."

Emigration Treaty with Bolivia.

Hon. D. K. Carter, United States Minister to Bolivia, returned in the Ariel, and is now in Washington. He has partially negotiated a treaty with that country, by which many valuable privileges of colonization will be afforded to such inhabitants of the United States as may choose to use them, in case the measure shall be consummated.

By the terms of this proposed treaty, the Bolivian government gives to emigrants from the United States possession of a fine tract of country, lying in the valley of the upper Amazon, and equal in extent to two or three of our western States. Not only will the colonies receive the fee of the soil, but also the privilege of municipal and local government, such as are enjoyed by the several States of our Union, subject only to the supreme power of the realm.

The country is spoken of in terms of the highest praise, both as regards soil, climate and facilities for commerce. It is penetrated by the Madeira and other Amazonian tributaries, and easily accessible from the Atlantic coast. The project has not reference alone to the negroes whom we may desire to deport, but is also worthy of consideration from the white citizens of this country.

As after the war, a large number of rebels, too guilty to stay here, but not sufficiently criminal for the gallows, will need some promised land, it is suggested that our government might at the same time execute justice and show mercy by providing them such a home as this.

Rebel Murder of Blacks.

The accounts from the battle-field near Murfreesboro reveal a new phase of rebel atrocity in the treatment of their late slaves. Every black teamster, or black follower of the Union camp, captured by the rebels, is immediately shot. No less than twenty were found thus murdered, and lying along the Murfreesboro pike, after the recent rebel raid upon Rosecrans' wagon trains.

This is, undoubtedly, the inauguration of the mode of warfare indicated by the late proclamation of Jeff Davis. It is not literally within the terms of that document, but is in accordance with its temper, and no very nice discrimination will be observed by the rebels in executing the spirit of the sanguinary orders of their chief. At Murfreesboro only the negroes found in the national service were butchered. Next we shall hear that whites and blacks, when found together, will be indiscriminately shot, and then will ensue complications which all Christian people will shudder to contemplate.

It is hard to account for the ruthless spirit that thus butchers a mild and inoffensive race of people, or any other ground than the irredeemable moral callousness produced by the institution of slavery. Surely, God will not prosper a cause so fiendishly cruel.

Death of Colonel Wisner.

Colonel Moses Wisner, of the 22d Michigan infantry, died at Lexington, Ky., on the 4th inst. He had been ill for some time. Colonel Wisner was Governor of Michigan during the years 1859 and 1860, the duties of which he discharged with great acceptance to the people. His loss is a severe one to the State. He possessed military aptitudes of a high order, to the development of which his friends looked forward with much anticipation and hope. He was a strict disciplinarian, and it is to this circumstance the high state of health in his regiment was mainly owing. In fact he sacrificed his life in the unremitting attention and devotion to his men, and in his faithfully discharged duties as a commander. He was thoroughly read in military history and tactics, and would doubtless have excelled in the profession of arms had his life been spared.

The Sale of Fort Snelling.

Our readers will remember the sale, by Secretary Floyd, in June, 1857, of Fort Snelling, together with 8,000 acres of land, to Franklin Steele (and others whose names do not appear,) for $90,000. The sale was a private one, no public notice whatever being given. The terms were, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years. These payments, as we are assured by a prominent citizen of Minnesota, have never been made; but Franklin is in possession, and has been in possession since he purchased the property, the government being [illegible] charged rent [illegible] believed, at a rate [illegible] will [illegible] in debt to [illegible] over and above the purchase money still due. This, notwithstanding that the fort was extensively repaired last fall, at the expense of the government, which has used it since April, 1861, as the State rendezvous for volunteers.

Reinforcements for Rosecrans's.

Brig. General Ewing's Brigade from West Virginia, left Louisville on Saturday last for Nashville, by way of the Cumberland River, on a fleet of seven steamers. The 37th Ohio, Colonel Sieber, organized in Cleveland, forms a part of General Ewing's corps. The 24th Ohio, Colonel Payne, and the 20th Ohio battery, Capt. Smithknight, left Cincinnati by boats Saturday night, under orders to report at Louisville. They will probably proceed at once to Nashville by way of the Cumberland. The Ohio is up and rapidly rising, and it is supposed the Cumberland will be navigable to Nashville by the time the fleet arrives at the Shoals, thirty miles below the city. If not, there is a good McAdamized pike from the Shoals to Nashville.

Sober Second Thought.

Mr. Leatham, who is a member of the British Parliament from Huddersfield, and brother-in-law of John Bright, has been discussing American matters before his constituents. Mr. Leatham gallantly and eloquently supported the principles and practices of the North, and strongly denounced the Confederate government as being based on the maintenance and expansion of human slavery. The Liverpool *European Times* of the 13th, candidly admits, in noticing Mr. Leatham's speech, that "in giving currency to these ideas, he is merely expressing the sentiments of a large section of the Evangelical class of Christians, and it is clear that a reaction has set in against the South and in favor of the North, as compared with the feelings entertained on this subject in religious circles twelve months ago."

Not to be Taken Down.

On the occasion of a "Fair" recently at Wheeling, Va., for the benefit of The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of that city, Bishop Whelan ordered two national flags which hung over the stage of the hall to be removed. The owners of the hall protested against their being removed. Governor Pierpoint being informed of the design of the Bishop, directed the Commandant of the Post to see that no indignity was offered the Stars and Stripes. That officer wrote to the Bishop, giving his instructions in the case, and Bishop Whelan replied that the flags would not be disturbed.

"Reconstruction."

The Vicksburg *Whig*, in discussing the plan of "reconstruction," proposed by ex-Governor Bagley, denies it. It says that "in his proposition for a convention to make the Constitution satisfactory to the Confederate States, he mistakes the point of the difficulty. No alteration of it, even if such alteration were left altogether to ourselves, would begin to satisfy the Southern States. What they object to, and what they will never cease to object to, is association with the Yankee race on any terms."

Emigration to Hayti.

The President has closed the contract proposed some time ago by M. Bernard Kock, for the voluntary colonization of negroes on the Haytien Island A'Vache. M. Kock has a lease of valuable tracts of land for the term of twenty years. The contract is for the colonization of 5,000 persons at a cost of $50 each.

☞ It having been reported through the papers that Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Milwaukee had received a letter from Secretary Seward, urging the defeat of Hon. John F. Potter for Congress, that gentleman publishes a note in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, denying that he has ever been the recipient of any such communication.

A BIG STAIN.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the fact that Gen. Butler was allowed to leave New Orleans alive was a stain upon the character of every man in that city who has strength to raise an assassin's weapon.

☞ A Oakey Hall, of New York, who has been practicing on political flipflaps for some time past, has finally become an expert, and has gone over to the Democracy. He was always a poor stick.

☞ A dispatch was received from the brother of Gen. Rousseau at Louisville, on the 5th, states that the General was not wounded, but is in every respect in excellent condition.

☞ Judge Caleb B. Smith commenced a special session of the United States District Court at Indianapolis on Monday.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The Secession Revolutionary Meeting—Senate and House Proceedings—Treasury Notes for Taxes, &c.—Vote for Voters Against It—State Receipts and Expenditures—Troops at Camp Butler—The Political Feeling.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE SECESSION AND REVOLUTIONARY MEETING.

The Secession and revolution Democratic meeting, held in the hall of the House last evening, is the talk of the city to-day. Many Democrats are indignant at the sentiments there expressed. The speakers talked bold treason; spouted it with as much heartiness and disregard of public sentiment, as if they were in Richmond or Charleston.

Imagine Dick Merrick getting up in the midst of our army and calling them a band of "robbers and murderers," as he did in Springfield last night. He also came out boldly for revolution, and a division of the North—an utter and entire separation from New England.

The meeting was gotten up for the benefit of Dick Merrick, whereupon Marshall and Goudy put their heads together, and determined to out-bid him for Egyptian votes; but Goudy being cunning, as usual, contrived to have the last speech. He therefore had the advantage of hearing what the others said, and of going beyond them in his expressions of disloyalty.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Virgil Hickox, of this city, Chairman, and Thomas McFall, of Quincy, Secretary.

On motion of Hon. I. N. Norris, a committee, composed of one for each Congressional District, and three for the State at large, was appointed, to report resolutions expressive of the meeting's views of the President and his administration in the adoption of the policy of emancipation.

The following composed the Committee. They comprise some of the most prominent leaders of the party in the State:

Hon. I. N. Norris, of Adams;
" L. W. Ross, of Fulton;
" John T. Lindsay, of Peoria;
" E. D. Taylor, of LaSalle;
Aaron Haven, of Chicago;
A. G. Herrington, of Kane;
M. Y. Johnson, of Jo Daviess;
Hon. B. Buckmaster, of Madison;
" J. T. Stuart, of Sangamon;
" John Schofield, of Clark;
" O. B. Ficklin, of Coles;
" W. A. Hacker, of Union;
" H. M. Vandeveer, of Christian;
" S. S. Marshall, of Hamilton;
C. H. Lanphier, of Sangamon;
H. G. Canfield, of Cook.

Dick Richardson spoke first, in his usual style. He laid all the blame of the war upon the Administration and the Republican party. He was in favor of every constitutional means of peacefully putting a stop to it. This is for him a complete somersault, as some time since, in a letter to a gentleman of Quincy he expressed himself in favor of subjugating the rebels, and of refusing all compromise with them as long as they had arms in their hands.

The young American eagle, Dick Merrick, followed Richardson in one of the most disgraceful and treasonable harangues ever delivered in the country anywhere. He denounced the people carrying on the war, denounced the war itself, denounced its conduct, denounced New England, demanded separation from her, and union with the South and slavery, &c., &c. The Republicans, and many Democrats present, were indignant, and could scarcely repress their sentiments. Merrick has always been a traitor to the country. When the war commenced in that very hall, he threatened to make the streets of Chicago run red with blood if an attempt were made to coerce the South.

A large number of Irish Catholics were present, who cheered the most revolutionary sentiments to the echo, especially those directed against New England. These are no doubt put forth as a bait for the Irish, who hate New England, regarding as too native American and too Protestant, and always have.

Merrick was followed by Marshall, who did not go it quite so strong, perhaps because he had not the gift of the gab to that degree that "My Maryland Dick" has. Marshall said the war was entirely owing to the obstinacy of the Administration; that is, I suppose, because Lincoln would not abdicate to allow Jeff. Davis to step into the chair. Marshall appears to be the most solid man of the lot in point of intellect, but is not a man to make a striking impression upon the masses.

Marshall was followed by Goudy, who "took the socks" off the others. He was in favor of bringing a pressure upon Lincoln—a sort of moral suasion, I suppose. If this failed he was in favor of the last resort, viz: revolution.

After Goudy had got through, Hon. I. N. Morris introduced the following resolution. It was the only resolution offered by the Committee. There were others under consideration, which would come up at an adjourned meeting. As well as I could gather from that which Morris said, it appears the resolutions under consideration contemplate some [illegible], and the Committee were divided as to the propriety of taking that [illegible] now or at some future period. [illegible] Is that action revolutionary? [illegible] following is the resolution as passed:

Resolved, That the emancipation [illegible] of the President of the United States is as unwarrantable in military as in civil law; a gigantic usurpation, at once converting the war, professedly commenced by the administration for the vindication of the authority of the constitution, into a crusade for the sudden, unconditional and violent liberation of three millions of negro slaves; a result which would not only be a total subversion of the Federal Union, but a revolution in the social organization of the Southern States, the immediate and remote, the present and far reaching consequences of which to both races cannot be contemplated without the most dismal forebodings of horror and dismay. The proclamation invites servile insurrection as an element in this emancipation crusade—a means of warfare, the inhumanity and diabolism of which are without example in civilized warfare, and which we denounce, and which the civilized world will denounce, as an ineffaceable disgrace to the American name.

SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, several bills to make treasury notes and postal currency (the latter up to five dollars) legal tender in the payment of taxes, and in the redemption of property from tax sale, were offered. The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute embodying the above, which was passed unanimously.

The Governor's message was received and read. Notwithstanding its length, it was listened to with great attention by the body. It is universally acknowledged to be one of the ablest state papers ever presented to the legislature. The Democrats squirmed at the latter part of it.

After the reading, Mr. Addams moved that 10,000 copies in English, and 3,000 in German be printed.

Mr. Rogers (Dem.) moved to amend and make it 5,000 copies in German, which was accepted by Mr. A.

Mr. Vandeveer (Dem.) moved to lay on the table and print, and called a vote on first part of motion. The vote stood 12 to 12, Mr. Rodgers voting against Mr. V.'s motion, which was decided by the casting vote of the chair (Lt. Gov. Hoffmann.)

The vote to print 10,000 copies in English and 5,000 in German, was then put and carried by the casting vote of the chair, as before.

The following are the committees of the Senate. The appointment of them was taken from the chair by the dominant party:

Mr. Green of Massac offered the following:

Resolved, That the Standing Committees of the Senate, during the present session, be composed as follows, viz:

Judiciary—Messrs. Underwood, chairman; Bushnell, Greene, Dummer, Schofield, Peters, Vandeveer.

Finance—Messrs. Greene, chairman; Lindsay, Ogden, Mason, Addams, Knapp, Mack.

Banks and Corporations—Messrs. Schofield, chairman; Mack, Greene, Mason, Undewood, Vanveer, Lansing, Ward, Addams.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Blanchard, Chairman; Rogers, Berry, Vandeveer, Funk, Pickett, Ogden.

Education—Messrs. Mason, Chairman; Gregg, Moffatt, Addams, Greene, Dummer, Ward.

Canal and Canal Lands—Messrs. Worcester, Chairman; Ogden, Lindsay, Bushnell, Mason, Gregg, Lansing.

Internal Navigation—Messrs. Ogden, Lansing, Bushnell, Berry, Moffat, Pickett, Richards.

Public Roads—Messrs. Knapp, Berry, Vandeveer, Funk, Allen.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Lindsay, Chairman; Underwood, Berry, Lansing, Allen.

Township Organization and Counties—Messrs. Gregg, Chairman; Mason, Berry, Funk, Peters, Knapp, Bushnell.

Elections—Messrs. Schofield, Chairman; Underwood, Vandeveer, Bushnell, Dummer.

Petitions—Messrs. Moffatt, Chairman; Knapp, Gregg, Allen, Richards.

State Institutions—Messrs. Greene, Chairman; Vandeveer, Blanchard, Rogers, Addams, Knapp, Dummer, Ward, Peters.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Berry, Chairman; Lindsay, Vandeveer, Pickett, Mack.

Agriculture—Messrs. Rogers, Chairman; Gregg, Knapp, Funk, Addams.

Saline and Swamp Lands—Messrs. Blanchard, Chairman; Moffatt, Rogers, Lansing, Funk.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Lindsay, Chairman; Greene, Mason, Worcester, Pickett, Allen, Bushnell, Mack, Berry.

Geology—Messrs. Mason, Chairman; Underwood, Knapp, Richards, Rogers, Ogden.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Moffatt, Chairman; Worcester, Richards.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Vandeveer, chairman; Green, Schofield, Lindsay, Peters, Dummer, Underwood, Ward, Bushnell.

Mr. Addams of Stephenson moved that the resolution of the last General Assembly in regard to postage and stationery, be adopted. Carried.

A petition was presented from Alfred Webster, contesting the election in the 21st District. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Addams of Stephenson introduced a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson county, instructing their representatives to secure some provision for the collection of the revenue in United States Treasury notes.

Mr. Richards of Whiteside offered a petition to legalize the collection of a tax of one per cent. in said county for soldiers' bounty purposes, etc. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Lansing of McHenry introduced a bill amending section one of the Revenue Law, and authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate legal tender notes for coin.

Also, a bill to incorporate Big Rock Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HOUSE.

In the House a bill for the relief of tax-payers was introduced by Mr. Burr of Scott. The bill provides for the payment of State, county, municipal and special taxes in Treasury notes. He moved the suspension of the rules to allow of the third reading of the bill, upon which motion there was a debate. In the course of which Mr. Smith of Union—a model secesh Democrat—made a violent speech against the bill. He said that the United States Treasury notes were "conceived in iniquity and sin."

Another Democrat, of the same stripe predicted that the Treasury notes would become in two years as worthless as was the old Continental money of the revolutionary war.

Still another Democrat denounced the measure on the ground [illegible] months a [illegible] of United States Treasury notes would not be worth [illegible]. Other speeches were made of the same infamous character.

Mr. Kasson of Chicago [illegible] in favor of this bill, as one that would afford [illegible].

Mr. Fuller [illegible] in opposition to the entire [illegible] to the people, and spoke and voted with three Egyptians, who held the opinion that United States Treasury Notes were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

The bill passed, only four members voting in the negative.

This bill will not be relished by those who have bought tax titles. But it is an absolute necessity to the people. It was strongly recommended in the Governor's Message.

The Governor's Message was then received, read and listened to with great attention. It was sadly marred in the reading, however. But I will do the clerks the justice to say that they appeared to do their best. Either the hall is very bad so far as respects acoustics, or they have not been able to accommodate their voices to it. The Democrats literally gnashed their teeth at the sterling loyalty of the document.

Our Egyptians voted that the House adjourn immediately upon the Message having been read, which was done by a strict party vote. It looks as if the intention is not to print the document for the information of the people.

STATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From the forthcoming report of the Auditor, I am able to give you the following statement of receipts and expenditures from the 1st day of December, 1860, to the 30th day of November, 1862, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes collected and paid over by collectors, on real and personal property assessed in the year 1860, and prior years, for revenue purposes	$119,345.95
Taxes collected and paid over by collectors, on real and personal property assessed in the year 1860, for revenue purposes	949,534.75
Taxes collected and paid over by collectors, on real and personal property assessed in the year 1861, for revenue purposes	114,849.34
Amount paid into the Treasury for redemptions and sales of property purchased by the State, on execution, for revenue purposes	6,876.50
Amount paid into the Treasury from drainage fund	6,218.00
Amount paid into the Treasury for hawkers' and peddlers' licenses	150.00
Amount of two mill tax fund transferred to revenue	515,950.61
Amount of State land fund transferred to revenue	281.80
Amount of delinquent land tax fund transferred to revenue	3,908.00
Amount received for State lands sold	432.31
Amount of costs of suits paid by the State, collected from judgment debtors, and paid into the Treasury	97.90
Amount of warrant on the contingent fund, issued to William Butler, by order of the Governor, refunded into the Treasury	200.00
Amount received for bonds sold by the Governor, under act of May 2d, 1861, for revenue purposes	[illegible]7,275.00
Amount received for bonus on lease of penitentiary, for the years 1859 and 1860	10,200.00
Total	$1,775,239.87

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid out of revenue fund, for special purposes, as shown by table No. 2	$531,271.83
Amount paid out of revenue fund, for ordinary expenses, as shown by table No. 3	864,007.01
Amount paid out of revenue fund for old warrants	5,263.81
	$1,400,542.65
Amount received over amount paid out, being balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1862	$374,697.19

TROOPS AT CAMP BUTLER.

The following troops are at Camp Butler:

86th Ill. Vols., Col. Lynch	832 men
17th Ill. Cavalry, (Thielman's)	360 "
McClernand's Body Guard	70 "
Schambeck's Cavalry	80 "
Hawthorne's Battery	90 "
Paroled prisoners (Ill. regiments)	75 "

THE POLITICAL FEELING.

The political feeling is intense. It is understood that the Republicans intend calling a meeting some night this week. Many of the Democrats are kicking in the traces. Some of the Kane county Democrats here can't stand the treason; the dose is too heavy, and great efforts are being made to whip them in. I think, however, that a great majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature are revolutionary, and ready for almost any wild scheme. The Republicans must then meet it like men. Let there be no faltering, or the State is lost.

ZETA.

FROM CAIRO.

More Paroled Prisoners—A Times Correspondent in Rebel Hands—Troubles in Arkansas—Gen. McClernand vs. Gen. Sherman.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Jan. 5, 1863.

Affairs, local to Cairo, have been rather dull during the past few days, but happily the same cannot be said of points below. At Memphis, Helena, or Vicksburg, on the River and at Hunt's Cross Roads in the vicinity of the Tennessee, matters look bright—at least [illegible]—which will soon brighten them if ever so dull. You have all the particulars now known of these transactions by telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The steamer City Belle arrived from below last evening with a portion of the 18th Illinois regiment on board, Col. Lawler, late prisoners at Vicksburg. The steamer brought no later news from that interesting point than I have already forwarded to you. The boys of the 18th appear to be in their usual good spirits, though they do not much seem to relish the idea of having to rest under parole while their brothers in arms are fighting the battles of their country. This regiment has been a long time in the service, and the captives can well afford to rest a few days, if any soldiers can. They have passed up within the past four hours for St. Louis.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT IN A FIX.

A late correspondent of the Chicago *Times* came up from Jackson on the Columbus steamer yesterday. He pretends to have the latest intelligence from Forrest, extant, and boasts a piece of paper which purports to come from that commander's Adjutant General, received by the said correspondent when *last* captured, trying to enter the Federal through the rebel lines about the 23d ult. His account of the affair, though incoherent, may be true. He says he had, soon after the fall of Trenton and Kenton, Tenn., been honored by General Grant with some important dispatches, which were to be taken from Jackson to Columbus, necessitating the running of the gauntlet of the rebel cavalry, known to be stationed nigh Kenton. But the young man said he could do it if anybody could, and started, the most important dispatch being concealed just underneath the lower buttons in his coat-tails—only nearer the skin. Accoutered in his usual rusty rig, the correspondent made his way without difficulty until near Trenton, when he was challenged by two rebel cavalrymen and abruptly taken to the encampment and before Gen. Forrest. This personage was wrathy. He was rough. He swore soundly at our young adventurer, and would not listen to his protestations of loyalty to the confederacy—nor—for once—would the last copy of the *Times* serve as a passport to a rebel leader's good graces. Forrest said he hated priests, newspaper men and surgeons—in fact, all non-combatants—as he hated sin, and if they were not all hanged it should not be his fault. After this he gave the prisoner two minutes to decide whether he would subscribe to a parole the Adjutant had prepared or hang to the nearest oak. The young man signed the document, brought a copy here with him, and was released.

The dispatches, says the correspondent, being well concealed, were delivered. They were in cypher and directed to Gen. Halleck. I doubt some parts of this man's tale—especially the dispatch part of it—and the safety of the documents, if he tells truly of the place in which he concealed them. But that he came to Cairo, told his story, and returned, are facts for which I can vouch.

SUFFERING IN ARKANSAS.

I had the pleasure last evening of conversing with the gentlemanly editor of the Helena *Shield*, a paper formerly, and for twenty years past published in Arkansas, and about the only decent sheet ever issued in the State. He has been traveling somewhat lately, the Government having taken charge of his office, and gathers the following facts: The State of Arkansas is a scene of desolation. Dragged as though with a fine-tooth comb by both armies, there is not wealth, aside from real estate, enough to feed the hogs running wild, "without a pen," in the timber lands. Negroes frightened off. Cotton stolen and burned. Grain carried away by Curtis, Hindman, the guerillas *et id omni genus*, the few men, women and children running from death and the conscription, are in a truly pitiable condition. Nothing to eat, nothing to wear, nothing to get either with; they are either moving away or going gradually but surely down to the grave. In one section of the State, beyond the St. Francis River, a few planters, who, by hiding in swamps and cane-brake bottoms, had escaped the conscript act, a short time since gathered together a few bales of cotton and with ox teams made a bold push across the country for the Mississippi, hoping to be able to trade their commodity for some salt and other articles they really needed. They were successful in reaching the river, and went over to Helena to trade. This they found not so hard. They returned the ensuing day to the place where the cotton had been left—and it had been every parcel of it burned. This was really too bad. But still not disheartened, the same men went to their homes, collected another lot of the staple, obtained arms, and determined to die in the attempt or not come back without salt. They started on the second trip. They met the guerillas. A battle ensued, and one guerilla bit the dust and one or two of the settlers were wounded, but the bushwhackers were driven off, the planters reached the river, sold the cotton for salt, &c., and returned to the St. Francis, rejoicing.

None but those who have beheld with their own eyes can appreciate the desperate condition this war has reduced some parts of the country through which it has swept.

GEN. McCLERNAND AND GEN. SHERMAN.

The report that Gen. McClernand has left for Vicksburg, intending to supersede Gen. Sherman in the command of the expedition operating there, has produced intense feeling here as well as at Memphis. All agree in saying that if Grant and Sherman are allowed to act their own pleasure and carry out the plan lately made, they will have the Mississippi clear of obstructions within twenty days. "But what do we know of McClernand," they tritely ask. "Indeed what do we know? We do know Sherman. He is the brave, fearless, cool, calculating, indefatigable General. He moves, like Grant, *forward*, not backward, like a crab. Then, the people say, let him alone." The truth is, all hope Sherman will succeed—as he seems determined to do—in occupying Vicksburg before the General, ambitious of having the name and honor of the work, shall reach the scene of his triumph. But, perhaps McClernand, for a wonder, may succeed in "hurrying up his boots," and spoil the work now so excellently well begun.

A DREAMY FIZZLE.

Reception of a Live Traitor.

The Chicago secesh *Times* publishes a glorious account of the reception bestowed at Columbus, Ohio, upon Dr. E. B. Olds, late of Fort Lafayette, one of the most infamous and contemptible traitors within the boundaries of the thirty-four United States. Of course, the *Times'* account is mere fustian, written without the least regard to truth. The Cincinnati *Commercial* (conservative) gives the following truthful account of the affair, with the speech of the traitor:

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The reception of my old friend Dr. Olds took place this afternoon. The procession, consisting of a brass band, drawn by melancholy horses, and accompanied by a few carriages, heretofore described, departed to meet the great unavenged at a point four or five miles from the city. It returned about three o'clock, paraded the streets, and drew up in front of the Goodale House. The Doctor was drawn by a pair of mules, shabby enough to have been government property, and kept his hat off to acknowledge the cheers he didn't get. There were about 300 persons in the procession, which was the sorriest and scabbiest ever seen in Columbus. The formalities took place from the balcony of the Goodale. The Hon. Geo. L. Converse made the reception speech, in the course of which he charged the Government with stealing public treasure and parceling it among thieves; arresting and conveying citizens beyond the State limits without the forms of law; inflicting new and unusual penalties, such as depriving Dr. Olds of a towel, old newspapers, Bible and opium; destroying freedom of speech and press; inciting insurrections and mobs; inducing young men to join the army through false pretenses; degrading our best generals, and promoting Abolition fanatics to their places; and under the plea of restoring the Union, converting all the tremendous machinery of war into an Abolition crusade. The speech was malignantly false in statement of fact, and meanly characteristic of the bitterest Vallandighamer.

Dr. Olds declared that Lincoln and "renegade" Tod had violated all constitutional guarantees. He (Dr. O.) had done for Mr. Bliss, who had arrested him, what he should do for every man who had a hand in his arrest. He would follow them to the gates of hell, to make them answer for their crime. He had taken Bliss from under the renegade Tod's nose to Lancaster, and bound him over to answer the charge of kidnapping; and if he did not wear striped clothes, it would be because Dave Tod would pardon him; and if Dave Tod does not wear striped clothes, it will be because he pardons himself. The people had got to teach Lincoln and Tod that despotism and tyranny cannot ride rough shod over the liberties of the people, and that there is vengeance in the hands of the people. "Let Lincoln and renegade Tod remember that Robespierre and Danton raised the guillotine in France, but also perished upon it. Let Dave Tod remember that Haman, while basking in the King's favor, raised a gallows fifty cubics high on which to hang Mordecai, but that on the morrow Haman was hanging on his own gallows. Renegade Tod raised a gallows, on which to hang Edson B. Olds; but, let him take care that he is not, before a year rolls round, hanging upon his own gallows. If you wish the constitution restored, and the laws maintained first convict the renegade Tod of his crimes, including the sin of perjury, and send him and all his participants to the penitentiary. It is for your legislature to tell Lincoln he can have no more soldiers for the prosecution of this war. The question now is how to put down the tyrants. It is to put down Lincoln and Tod. We must put them down, or our liberties are not safe. If you want to put down the rebellion, put Lincoln and Tod out of power."

A Contrast.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

A singular spectacle is now being presented in the proceedings of the two legislatures of Missouri and Illinois. Missouri is a slave State, has always been under slaveholding influence, and until within a very brief period a large majority of our leading men have been as thoroughly devoted to the interests of the in[illegible]; yet her legislature to-day is actuated with an enlightened spirit of political and social freedom, and manfully working to remove the burden of slavery from her soil. Just across the river is Illinois, a State which came into existence under the ordinance of 1787, dedicating the whole Northwest to freedom, and which, under the influences of free institutions, has been developed to a greatness which places her beyond the reach of present rivalry from Missouri; and yet her legislature, if we are to judge from the accounts received, seems to be most of all anxious, upon its assembling, to signalize itself by an act of debasement to slavery, by a bitter protest against the President's national edict of freedom. This is certainly a novel state of things, but perhaps not so unaccountable from the actual relations of the two States, as might at first impression be supposed. Missouri has had experience of slavery as it is, and most sorrowfully has she reaped its bitter fruits in the rebellion and civil war of the last twenty odd months. She has had a practical test of its operations and bearings, and looking across the river upon the luxuriant and peaceful fields of her Free State neighbors, where there has been no war because no slavery, she has made up her mind to become herself free. Illinois has had no slavery and no war. She has had no experience of the immediate influence of the institution which her legislators seem to hold in such high estimation. With her, slavery is a thing of the imagination, not of reality—a thing which is to be weighed as an element of political power, and not as a practical present agency. If she had had her soil traversed with contending armies for eighteen months, which the institution had invited to the struggle for the mastery, her views upon the question might be quite different. Without invoking upon our neighbor any positive evil, we don't know but that our charities would admit of our wishing for Illinois, just for a sufficient length of time to thoroughly find out how it works, that she might have a trial of the practical operations of the institution in rebellion. Then she might not long continue to be so highly enamored of her present pro-slavery Democracy.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

Full Particulars of the Disaster—Thrilling Scene—The Rescue of a part of the Crew—Sinking of the Vessel—Gallant effort to save the Crew.

[Special Correspondence Baltimore American.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4, 1863.

In conversation with several of the officers and crew of the Monitor, I gather the following narrative of the facts attending the loss of this noble little vessel and the loss of so many of her crew.

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 29th December, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, with the Passaic in tow of the steamer State of Georgia. In company we passed Cape Henry on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, with a smooth sea and light wind. The Passaic was a little way ahead. The weather continued fine until 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when it commenced to blow from the southwest, with heavy sea running at the time, the sea making a clean sweep over all.

At 9:30 Cape Hatteras light bore N. N. W., distance twenty miles, the gale still increasing. The vessel labored very heavy, the upper hull coming down upon every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Worthington pumps and bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free. At 10 o'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engine rooms that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start the Andrews' centrifugal pump, capable of throwing 3,000 gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under. In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine room that the water was again gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ash pits, stopping in a great measure the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep upon the wardroom floor. All hands were then set to work with every bucket at hand to bail. The water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnace.

A Coster's signal was then flashed to call the attention of the Rhode Island to our condition. After much delay, consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from the Rhode Island and sent to our assistance. After several trials she succeeded in getting alongside of us. The Rhode Island at the same time, in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat badly and bringing her own counter very heavily down upon our side. For a time she could not move, her engine getting on a centre. She finally started ahead and the launch succeeded, (smashed as she was) in conveying safely to the steamer thirty of the crew of the Monitor. After the departure of the launch those remaining on board worked at the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously the seas making a clean sweep over the top of the turret.

The water at this juncture had succeeded in raising up to the grate bars in the furnaces, and was gradually extinguishing the fires. The steam in the boilers consequently ran down, and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam. At this time three boats were discovered coming towards the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all from the vessel. The Monitor was now sinking, every pump was stopped and her deck under water. Several in coming out of the turret were swept by the waves to the leeward, and must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered them. The boats then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although several times entreated to come down and get into the boats, several remained standing upon the turret, afraid of being swept from the deck, stupefied with fear. The boats succeeded in reaching the Rhode Island in safety, and all in them got on board.

A picked crew, with a gallant officer of the Rhode Island (Mr. Brown), then shoved off in a launch to return to the Monitor. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon the waves, was shut in by dense masses of black clouds. At a quarter to 1 in the morning the Monitor's light disappeared beneath the waves.

The Rhode Island was then started for the spot where the Monitor was seen to go down. Coster's signals were constantly kept burning, and strict lookout kept up on all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat. At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with a heavy heart we ran around the spot as near as could be judged where the Monitor had disappeared, until late in the afternoon. Several steamers and other vessels were spoken, to learn, if possible, the fate of the missing boat, but none could be had.

The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening in the Rhode Island. Nothing whatever was saved except the apparel the officers and crew stood in. The conduct of both officers and men of the Monitor, on that night, is beyond reproach. Not a sign of a panic was visible. Each stood up to his post, confident in his commander, and it was hard to prevail upon the men to get into the boats, each wishing to remain by until the last.

The names of the officers saved are as follows:

J. P. Bankhead, Commander.
S. D. Greene, Lieut.
Louis N. Stoddard, Sailing Master.
Wm. F. Keeler, Acting Assistant Paymaster.
G. M. Weeks, Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Jas. Waters, Senior Engineer.
Mark Sunstrum, 3d Assistant Engineer.

The names of the missing officers are as follows:

Norman K. Atwater, Acting Ensign, New Haven, Conn.
George Fredrickson, Acting Ensign, Philadelphia.
S. A. Lewis, 3d Assistant Engineer, Baltimore.
Robinson W. Hands, 3d Assistant Engineer, Baltimore.

The Rhode Island's boat, first cutter, referred to above, containing William Brown, Master's Mate, and seven of the crew, whose names we have not been able to ascertain, have not been heard of up to this time. There is a possibility that they may have succeeded in reaching the Monitor and taken off some more of the crew, and afterwards picked up by some coasting vessels, as there was a number passing the next morning.

Respectfully yours, W. H. K.

THE NEW MONITORS.

Their Sea-going Qualities, Etc.

[From the New York Herald, 5th.]

Not being needed for any such business as their "progenitor," there was no necessity for making sea-going acquirements secondary to mere fighting efficiency. The great point of their similarity, besides belligerent attributes, is this: that, notwithstanding the disaster to the Monitor, both the old and new vessels are perfect lifeboats at sea, which possibly cannot founder. The chief points of difference between the Monitor and her successors are: First, the Monitor had a dead flat bottom, with sides sloping at an angle of eighty degrees to the vertical line.

The new Monitors have an ordinary midship section, and an ordinary rise of flow, and a round bilge. They possess what ship builders term "a very easy midship body."

Second—The turrets in the new Monitors are supported on four bulkheads, two transverse and two longitudinal ones, very heavily braced with what are called "angle bars."

The turret, therefore, of the new Monitors is much more firmly supported than in the original, where it is kept up only by a single bulkhead, running across the vessel.

Third—The overhang at the stern of the old Monitor was also much greater than in the new vessels. The latter, therefore, are subject to far less strain in a sea way than their famous predecessor.

Fourth—The distinguishing point of difference between the two classes of vessels, however, is the impregnable chimney of the new ones, which can neither be effected by a sea or shot, which the original one did not have.

Fifth—The fresh air for supplying the boilers and for ventilating purposes is taken in through the top of the turret in the new ships, instead of being drawn through air trunks, as in the direlict Monitor, which are extremely liable to be carried away in a seaway.

These changes were introduced by Capt. Ericsson in consequence of the difficulty experienced during the first trip of the Monitor, and but for these difficulties the improvements would not have been made.

SOMETHING NEW.—A plan has just been tried on the Northern Railway, in England, for receiving the letter-bags at the intermediate stations without stopping the train. By means of a ring the bag is attached to a post on the line; the engine is provided with a rod so disposed as to catch the ring, and thus carry off the letters. By a similar contrivance bags are left by the train when necessary.

OF COURSE.—The St. Louis *Republican* comes to the help of the Chicago *Times* in its malicious and unprovoked assault upon our Illinois railroads, with this difference—the hate of the *Times* is personal; that of the *Republican*, local.

☞ The tory leaders in New York City, are pushing Fernando Wood for United States Senator. As there is a Republican majority in joint ballot in the New York Legislature we [illegible] ing much money to elect him.

☞ All the loyal papers throughout the West, that we have seen, warmly endorse the action of our Chicago Board of Trade in expelling the secesh *Times* from its files, and its commercial reporter from the privileges of its rooms.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RICH REAL LACES,
ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,
SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
NEW FURNISHING GOODS,
and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 LAKE ST.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
TICKET OFFICE.
56 Dearborn Street.
TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF
CANADA AND THE EASTERN STATES.
Passengers for Buffalo and all points on the B. & L. Huron, N. Y. Central and N. Y. and Erie Roads take the night trains from Chicago, connecting with the Grand Trunk day trains at Detroit.
Passengers for Toronto and all parts of Canada and the Eastern States take the morning trains from Chicago, connecting with the Grand Trunk night trains at Detroit.
Via this route you avoid stopping over at Hamilton four hours in the middle of the night.
Ask for tickets via Grand Trunk from Detroit.
S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent.
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FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Seamen and Landsmen.
GOOD OPPORTUNITIES ARE OFFERED.
Call at once at the Naval Rendezvous, northwest corner of Lasalle and South Water streets.
JAMES B. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer, U. S. Navy.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS.
WARRANTED RELIABLE.
Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.00.
CALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

VALENTINES FOR 1863.—I have received for the coming season the most complete assortment of
VALENTINES,
From the New York Valentine Company, ever offered [illegible]. Price List forwarded upon application to C. MACDONALD, 130 Dearborn street, P. O. Box 323, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS' MEETING, at Blue Island, on Saturday, January 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Lecture by D. S. Wentworth, Principal of the [illegible] School, Chicago, and other interesting exercises. Teachers and all others interested are cordially invited. No postponement on account of weather.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, [illegible]—Notice is hereby given, that the [illegible] "Hyde Park Train" will be discontinued on the 31st inst. [illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

MECHANICAL BAKERY.—An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, in McCormick's building, on Monday, January 12th, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. F. [illegible], Secretary to the Board of Directors.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail
A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING,
[illegible]
Obtaining Much Valuable Information.
We wish to deal principally with Teachers. Address KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Bindings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of the best styles in market
JUST OPENING AT
STRYKER & CO.'s,
141 Lake Street.
500 CLOAKS
Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers.
500 Wool Blankets
Of the best manufacture and at low prices.
100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,
NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS,
All seasonable goods.
SHAWLS.
A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.
OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS,
Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.
Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds,
HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,
Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.
DRESS GOODS,
Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens.
All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTLER'S GOODS.
WINTER GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
☞ Orders accompanied with money or references, secure our best attention.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SATINETS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons.
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

78 LAKE STREET.
WE OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HAND MADE WORSTED GOODS,
VIZ:
SKATING CAPS, HOODS,
Nubias, Sontags, Sleeves, Shaws, Capes,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS, &c., &c.
And solicit a call of all who wish to purchase any articles in that department.
GRAVES & IRWIN, 78 Lake street.

BARNUM BROTHERS
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE
All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and Short Time Buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

NE PLUS ULTRA
SKATES.
The DeBrame's Patent Skate.
No Straps, No Clamps, No Pain. They are used by all professional Skaters in the country. Also,
CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE,
English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates, &c.
Just received and for sale by JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

GIFT BOOK STORE.
THE ORIGINAL
GIFT BOOK STORE
Have opened a branch at
97 Randolph Street,
(Under the Matteson House.)
All in want of Photograph Albums, Books and Jewelry for Holiday Presents should call. A gift worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars is given with each book sold.
DO NOT MISTAKE THE NUMBER.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes [illegible]
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
[illegible]

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Drugs and Chemicals,
140 LAKE STREET, Chicago,
Also, deal largely in
PAINTS, OILS,
Window Glass,
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BURNING OILS,
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Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
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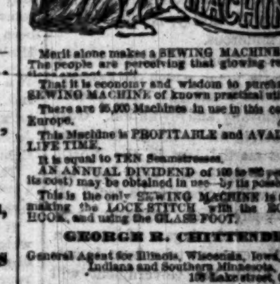
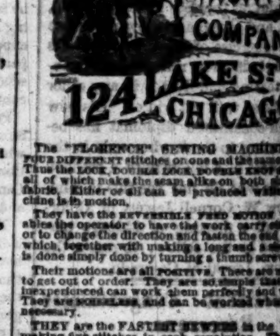
Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & CO.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.
We have for sale at New York prices, freight added:
[illegible list of Bininger's wines and liquors]
All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS
Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes ours the largest and the best assorted in the West, which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT PATTERN VALUE.
We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GOODS, 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH.
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
13 South South Wells street, Chicago.
☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that Wheeler & Wilson's is the only [illegible]
It is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 108 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application, or by mail.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and SINGLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either to the right or to the left, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.
THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches in each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all beholders, both in the strength and beauty of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Salesroom, 124 Lake street. Post Office Box [illegible]

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all the new Improvements,
Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat. It can
Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,
And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work.
To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a sure [illegible]. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., Chicago Office, 30 Clark street.
Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Signal reward to the great American Inventor. Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium [illegible]
[illegible]
Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
General Western Agent, [illegible]

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.—The best way to give or receive one [illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all styles, at 126 Lake street, [illegible]

A CARD.
Drs. H. & J. HUNTER,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.
[illegible]
THROAT AND LUNGS.
[illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
[illegible]
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The Genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.
[illegible]
DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
[illegible]
Office, 132 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 3531, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
[illegible]
Price, $1.00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents."
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

Musical Instruments, Etc.

MUSIC
—AND—
PIANO FORTES
The best assortment in Chicago can be found at 84 Clark street, UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE.
W. H. HARLOW & D. P. FAULDS, PROPRIETORS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
Instruments,
99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible]
Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 1804.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
87 FULTON STREET .... NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET .... CHICAGO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
[illegible list of agents]
[illegible]
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
[illegible]
Commission Merchants, 189 South Water street.

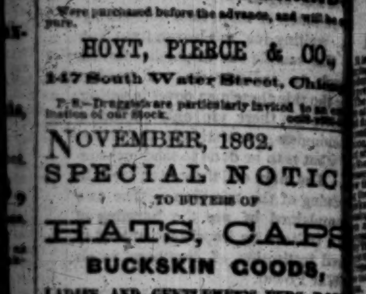
CHEESE AND DRIED FRUITS.
[illegible]
S. BOGARDUS & SON, 203 Water st.

J. [illegible]
DEPOSITORS AND JOBBERS OF
Drugs and Chemicals
[illegible] LAKE STREET, [illegible]
Also, dealers in
PAINTS, OILS,
Window Glass,
Glassware
BURNING OILS,
KEROSENE,
Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.
WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
J. H. Reed, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
M. A. Dunbar, Chicago.

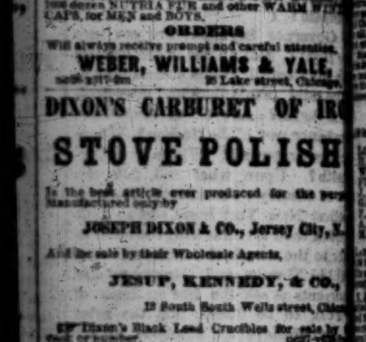
SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed
Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,
Our General Agents for the Northwest. All demands for our goods will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & Co.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.
We have for sale at New York prices, freight added, [illegible]
[illegible list of liquors]
All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS
Were purchased before the advance, and will be guaranteed pure.
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, and which will be offered AS LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.
We invite particular attention to our stock of FINE HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS; LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GOODS; 1,000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
20 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
13 South South Wells street, Chicago.
Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by [illegible]



[illegible] makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations [illegible]
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase one SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are [illegible] Machines in use in this country [illegible]
The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR LIFETIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent. of its cost may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota,
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
Circulars may be had on application or by post.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes [illegible] different stitches on one and the same Machine, [illegible]
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION [illegible]
Their motions are all POSITIVE. [illegible]
THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD [illegible]
Agents wanted throughout the Western country [illegible] of work, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Box [illegible]
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all the new improvements.
[illegible]
Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,
[illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Chicago Office, 50 Clark street.
[illegible]

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
[illegible]
HOWE MACHINE
[illegible]

Special Notices.
A CARD.
[illegible] & J. HUNTER,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.
THROAT AND LUNGS.
[illegible]
New York, Dec. 20th, 1862.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
[illegible]
For sale by
J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street,
Agents for Chicago, Ill.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
The Genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

THE GOOD SAMARITAN
positively cures Consumption, and all diseases [illegible]
DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
[illegible]
182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)
Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4221, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative. [illegible]
Price, $1.00 per Box.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
[illegible]

Musical Instruments, Etc.
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—AND—
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[illegible]
H. HARLOW & D. P. FAULDS,
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
Instruments,
[illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET.
[illegible]
Lowest New York Prices.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
[illegible]
[illegible], corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
[illegible] ....NEW YORK.
[illegible] ....CHICAGO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
[illegible]
[illegible]
CORN EXCHANGE.
BROOM CORN,
[illegible]
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.
[illegible] AND DRIED FRUITS.
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
Negotiate Loans on Real and Mortgage.
None but first-class real estate securities taken.

UNITED STATES REVENUE
STAMPS.
All kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the
TRADERS' BANK,
Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE,
Agent,
56 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Dealer in
Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.
The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Specie for sale at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ....$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit. Pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for investment, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, [illegible]
F. L. Yoe, D. R. Holt, [illegible]
F. B. Cooley, W. F. Doggett, [illegible]
C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert,
A. A. Smith.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and
DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention given to Collections.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented forthwith to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,
53 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.
Vice-Pres't—J. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.
Vice-Pres't—F. E. WHITFALL. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.
BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
[illegible]

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,
4 Broad Street, New York,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
J. T. VAN VLECK. H. A. TUCKER.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No 3 Metropolitan Block, Chicago,
Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
R. C. Wright, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.
ROBT. C. WRIGHT. J. A. TYRRELL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill.,
Transacts a
General Banking Business
H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
[illegible]

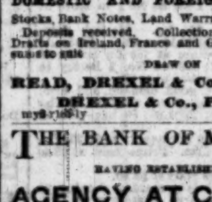
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.,
[illegible] Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1862.
The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the
New Twenty-Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds
Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved April 25, 1862.
THE COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000.
THE REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum.
Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serve to make these Bonds,
The Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.
Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal-tender Notes, or notes and Checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers will receive prompt attention and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.
A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
L. J. GAGE, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.; GRANGER ADAMS, Esq., and Messrs. W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., Bankers, will furnish the above bonds and every facility to subscribers in Chicago and vicinity.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.
NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), [illegible]
[illegible]
Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
[illegible]
L. TRACER, Proprietor for Chicago.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE AT
Port Stanley, Canada West.
Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding rooms, and everything necessary for carrying on a first-class [illegible]
For further particulars apply to
J. G. HARPER,
London, Canada West.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]
JEFF. DAVIS.
Jeff. Davis, don't you wish you could
Get upon the fence, Fernando Wood,
Or [illegible] of the traitor brood
To ope the door,
And let you back again, as good
As you were before—
That you and yours again may crack
Your old plantation whip, and whack
The North, unless he haul his back
And let you soon it
So humbly as to make you lack
The wish to tan it?
Doubtless—but Jeff, that day is past.
For you and those of your high caste,—
Your doom is fixed to swing at last
Ambitious fellows!
And dangle at a rope made fast
To some stout gallows.
Why, what presumption, that a few
Who live by unpaid toil like you,
Should cast their own tyrannic crew
And usurped station
Above the welfare and the true
Of a great nation!
Such sin deserves the keenest sword,
And even the judgments of the Lord;
Well may you fear His angry word
Against your crime
Causing your name to be abhorred
Down through all time.
And should you hang as high as Haman
There's not a loyal priest or layman
Nor honest man, scarce a highwayman,
But what would shout
A long, loud, deep resounding amen!
The land throughout.
JOHN SMITH.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.
Reports of the Secretary of State and School Superintendent—Interesting Statistics—Reduction of Rate of Interest.
[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5, 1863.
The annual report of our efficient Secretary of State, Hon. J. T. Lewis, makes a volume of over 900 pages, contrasting in bulk forcibly with its thin predecessors of other years. The items of the distribution of the $5 per month for the families of volunteers, fill up the greater number of its pages. The transactions in the funds are very clearly stated, and their character set forth, making an interesting mass of statistics, of which, however, you can hardly find room for more than the brief summary of receipts and disbursements already given. His estimate of the probable revenues and expenses of the State for the coming year is interesting, as showing a very sound financial condition and the necessity of comparatively light taxation, notwithstanding the large increase of expenditures growing out of the war.
The estimated liabilities for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1862, are as follows:

Salaries and permanent appropriations	$80,000.00
Session of the Legislature	56,530.00
State Prison and Charitable Institutions	75,000.00
Buildings, Capitol extension	31,965.44
State debt and interest	137,250.00
War expenses	897,000.00
Miscellaneous	71,000.00
Total	$1,342,745.44

Included in the salaries is the sum of $35,000 for the Circuit Judges; included in the item for debt and interest is $50,000 worth of the old bonds of the State, maturing this year; and included in the war expenses is the estimated sum of $700,000 to pay the $5 per month to volunteers' families, and $15,000 for assistant surgeons to cavalry and artillery. The estimate for the Legislature is for sixty days. Unfortunately, the length of the annual sojourn of our Solons at the Capital is nearer ninety than sixty days, so that the cost of the Legislature last year (some $80,000) will probably be nearer the true figure than the above estimate.
The estimated means from which are to be defrayed the liabilities to accrue against the State during the ensuing year, are as follows, viz:

Balance on hand October 1, in General Fund and War Fund	$341,736.78
State tax provided by chapter 356, laws 1-62	150,000.00
State tax provided by chapter 4, laws 1862, extra session	275,000.00
State tax provided by chapter 20, laws 1858	50,000.00
State tax provided for interest	87,750.00
1-5 mill tax, provided by chapter 20, 1858	36,501.44
Bank tax (estimated at)	50,000.00
Railroads (estimated at)	125,000.00
Insurance Companies (estimated at)	20,000.00
Judiciary Fund—tax on suits (estimated at)	4,500.00
United States—boarding convicts (estimated at)	1,000.00
Telegraph companies, plank roads, peddler's license, (estimated at)	850.00
Bonds on hand unsold	73,400.00
United States (estimated) for war claims	250,000.00
Arrearages due from counties	49,210.94
Total	$1,427,029.16

The resources are thus shown to be $84,283.72 in excess of the liabilities of the State, or, increasing the estimate for legislative expenditures, some $60,000 over. It is not supposed, however, that the $250,000 due from the United States will much of it be available this year, so that there would remain about $190,000 to be provided by tax. On the other hand the $50,000 of State Bonds will probably be reissued, and the estimate for aid to volunteers' families (to pay when it required last year $283,614.71) is generally regarded as considerably too high so that the additional tax to be levied need not exceed $100,000, making an aggregate of not more than 700,000, which on some $200,000,000 of property will not be burdensome for these times.
The report of our faithful and excellent School Superintendent, Hon. J. L. Pickard, makes, with the tables of statistics by counties, a pamphlet of 230 pages. The very gratifying fact is shown that in spite of the bar-dyne, sacrifices and absorbing excitement caused by the war, the cause of popular education has not gone backward, but in many respects there has been an advance. The average number of day schools is 169. The average of teachers' wages is higher than for some years, and the quality of teachers better. The average number of day winter schools is fifty-six, summer fifty-three. The amount apportioned per scholar from the State fund was fifty cents—the amount raised by local taxation for teachers' wages $223, the lowest amount being sixty-two cents in Ozaukee and the highest $10.30 in Shawanaw county.
The Superintendent reports that during the year he has visited thirty-one different counties, held twelve local conventions in February and March, and one general convention the last of July, for consultation with county superintendents, was delivered, either himself or by his assistants, fifty public lectures, and been present at twenty Teachers' Institutes where 1,500 teachers were gathered. At no time has he found so much interest manifested in the cause of popular education as during the last year. The people everywhere seem disposed to labor for its promotion with new energy.
The change from the town to the county system of superintendency has proved most beneficial, and a modification of the present district system, so as to have each township constitute one district, instead of being divided into several, as now, is strongly urged. The report embraces several interesting communications from county superintendents, giving information in detail as to school interests in their respective localities. Several pages of the report are occupied by an elaborate and conclusive argument, showing no little research, advocating the claims of the High School as a necessary part of the public school system, against those who object to providing instruction in the higher branches of education at the public expense.
The claims of the colleges of the State, and their relation to schools of lower grade, are well set forth, and a very philosophically arranged course of instruction for public schools is suggested.
The neglect of so many parents to avail themselves of school privileges for their children, is spoken of as a great evil. The reports show this year thirty-eight per cent. of the children of the State as not attending the public schools for a day, which, after making allowance for all otherwise educated, shows too many growing up in ignorance. Of the school children registered, not more than seventy per cent. are regular attendants.
The productive school fund of the State is stated at about $2,000,000, and the total fund, if all the lands of the State were sold, would be $3,480,197. There have been considerable losses from loaning the fund on securities proving insufficient. Its investment in the bonds of the State, as now required, will prevent its further depletion.
There is much other matter of interest in this report, but I will only give further the following:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Number of towns	537
Number of districts	4,571
Number of districts unreported	945
Number of male children between 4 and 20 years of age	157,139
Number of female children between 4 and 20 years of age	150,918
Total number of children between 4 and 20 years of age	308,056
Increase since last report	8,933
Number of districts maintaining school more than one term	3,070
Number of male teachers employed during the winter term	2,349
Number of female teachers employed during the winter term	1,810
Number of male teachers employed during the summer term	418
Number of female teachers employed during the summer term	3,436
Number of different persons employed in teaching during the year	7,000
Number of pupils registered during winter term	149,736
Whole number of days' attendance of pupils during winter term	5,069,360
Whole number of pupils registered during summer term	138,960
Whole number of days' attendance of pupils during summer term	4,630,843
Whole number of pupils attending during the year	191,666
Number of children under 4 years of age who have attended school	2,480
Number of children over 20 years of age who have attended school	2,849
Whole number of days' attendance of pupils during the year	10,577,587
[illegible]	$25.45
[illegible]	14.61
[illegible]	38.19
[illegible]	15.64
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$1,115.61
[illegible]	[illegible]
District taxes for other purposes	[illegible]
Total school tax raised	$703,[illegible]

Number of stone school houses ....[illegible]
Number of brick school houses ....[illegible]
Number of frame school houses ....[illegible]
Number of log school houses ....[illegible]
Total number of school houses 3,400
Number of sites containing less than one acre 3,121
Number of sites unenclosed 2,550
Number of schoolhouses without black-boards ....[illegible]
Number of school houses without out-buildings ....[illegible]
Total valuation of school houses ....$1,[illegible]
Average valuation of school houses ....[illegible]
I think I have omitted to notice that by a law of last winter, the rate of interest in this State on contracts made after January 1st, is seven per cent. An amendment to the Banking Law reducing the interest chargeable by the banks, from ten per cent. to the same figure, was adopted at the last election by 40,000 majority.
The United States Assessor for this the 2d district of the State, Hon. David Atwood, has assessed and returned for collection United States taxes under the Internal Revenue Law to the amount of $40,206.84, of which $30,608.50 is from licenses, $5,128.08 at sale on duties on manufactures, etc., and $4,482.26 on enumerated articles, class C. He estimates the revenue for the year from this district at $100,000. Of the amount thus far assessed the several counties of the district share as follows: Dane, $13,441.83; Rock, $12,162.87; Jefferson, $8,097.48; Columbia, $6,505.17. This amount of revenue is of course exclusive of that from stamps. Yours, PHILOS.

RAID ON HOLLY SPRINGS.
Col. Murphy Under Arrest—The Commander-in-Chief's Order in Regard to the Raid.
The surrender of Holly Springs, Miss., is one of the most disgraceful affairs of the war. Col. Murphy, who is under arrest, proved himself to be a coward or an imbecile—perhaps both. The whole affair is thus stated by an eye witness:
Col. R. C. Murphy, commandant of the post at the time, had been informed by telegraph on the previous day (Friday) at noon, that the rebel cavalry were approaching Holly Springs, and advising the Colonel to be on the alert. After 11 o'clock the same night, Gen. Grant sent another telegram to Murphy, saying the following morning would be sufficient time to send out a troop of cavalry eastward to determine the movements of the enemy.
At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fugitive negro arrived at Col. Murphy's headquarters with the information that Van Dorn was advancing upon the town with 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry. Murphy arose and repaired to the telegraph office near the railway depot, and while there communicating with Grant, perceived a force of mounted Confederates drawn up in line of battle within 150 yards of the station.
Murphy went out at once, intending to join a small force of infantry near the depot; but was captured by the rebels as he was turning a corner.
The enemy, composed of Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri troops, charged into the town on horses and mules, yelling like demons; went to the stables and seized all the horses there first; and while part of their force was engaged, the rest fired the depot and the depot buildings, a railway hotel, nearly two sides of the public square, including the best business houses in the place, and several other structures used by the government forces.
The rebels burned all the cotton (belonging to speculators) they could find, valued at $200,000, and such of the stores as they could not carry away. They seized several boxes of arms, and a very large quantity of army clothing, which they appropriated to themselves, casting off their own wretched habiliments and replacing them with the new national uniforms.
They rode up and down the streets, shooting at persons before they demanded their surrender, and taking all they met, citizens as well as soldiers, prisoners, obtaining some 1,500 in all. They plundered the sutlers' shops, in which they were assisted by the citizens; burned three trains, with locomotives, on the track; robbed the cotton buyers—those they could discover, at least—of whatever money they had upon their persons, some of them of $5,000, $10,000, and as high as $30,000, it is reported, and did all the mischief in their power.
Among other buildings to which they applied the torch was the Masonic Hall, used as an ordnance storehouse, and in which there were a million rounds of ammunition, with a large number of shells. This magazine exploded with tremendous effect, breaking the windows of half the houses in town, and even shattering the frames to pieces. The shells flew in every direction, and caused a terrible consternation in the place.
Women and children rushed frantically into the street, and screamed as those mortals only can scream, and fell into the most violent fits of hysteria, deeming their last hour at hand.
The entire amount of property, private and public, stolen and destroyed, cannot fall far short of $1,000,000. The Confederates quitted the place about dusk on Saturday evening, fearing our forces were moving on them. They certainly had a success as brilliant for them as it is mortifying to us, and which might and should have been prevented.
Much ill feeling exists against Col. Murphy, and he has been placed under arrest by Gen. Grant, who does not seem entirely blameless in the affair. The Commander-in-Chief issued an order on the 24th inst., in which the following language is employed:
"It is with pain and mortification that the General commanding reflects upon the disgraceful surrender of Holly Springs on the 20th inst., and that without any resistance except by a few men, who form an honorable exception; and this, too, after warning had been given of the advance of the enemy northward the previous evening. With all the cotton, public stores and substantial buildings about the depot, it would have been perfectly practicable to have made, in a few hours, sufficient defense to resist, with a small garrison all the cavalry force brought against them, until the reinforcements which the commanding officer was notified was notified were marching to their relief, could have reached him. The conduct of the officers and men in accepting paroles under the circumstances, is highly reprehensible, and to say the least, thoughtless. By the terms of the Dix-Hill cartel, each party is bound to take care of his prisoners, and send them to Vicksburg, Miss., or James River, Va., for exchange or parole, unless some other point is mutually agreed upon by the Generals commanding the opposing armies. By a refusal to be paroled the enemy, from his inability to take care of the prisoners, would have been compelled either to release them unconditionally or to abandon all further aggressive movements for the time being, which would have made their recapture and the discomfiture of the enemy almost certain. The prisoners paroled at Holly Springs will be collected in camp at once by the Post Commander, and held under close guard until their case can be reported at Washington for further instructions."
The paroled prisoners will leave this morning, with a large train of wagons, escorted by Gen. Quimby's Division, for the purpose of obtaining supplies. The distance is less than fifty miles, and will be made with all possible celerity.

Emancipation in Massachusetts.
The following proclamation was issued by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts:
HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—With the new year America commences a new era of national life, in which we invoke the blessing of Heaven upon our country and its armies, with renewed faith in the favor of Almighty God.
Our ancestors declared that all men are endowed by the Creator with the inalienable rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments, with all their powers, both military and civil, are instituted among men; and for the support of this declaration they pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. We, their children, to-day gratefully welcome an immortal act of civil justice and military necessity, which guarantees these sacred rights to millions in our country from whom they have hitherto been withheld.
In honor, therefore, of the proclamation of emancipation by the President of the United States, and as an official recognition of the justice and necessity by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was the first of the United States to secure equal rights to all its citizens, it is ordered that a salute of 100 guns be fired on Boston Common, at noon to-morrow, January 3.
Major Cook, late of the 8th battery, (six months' service) is charged with the execution of this order.
By command of his Excellency,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Wm. Schouler, Adjutant General.

An Army Officer Court-Martialed for Treason.
A correspondent of the Baltimore American writing from Gen. Burnside's army, says:
The first and only drum-head court-martial that was ever heard of during our connection with the army, came off this afternoon, the party arraigned being one Lieutenant Jacob A. Covington, of Company I, 40th New York Regiment. His crime being no other than that of treason, in sending in his resignation, in which he states "that lately his sentiments have undergone a radical change, his feelings having changed towards the South, and that he no longer wants to be an enemy of theirs."
His division commander, General Birney, ordered his immediate arrest, placed him in close confinement, and ordered a drum-head court-martial to at once assemble and try him. What the sentence is we do not know, as before being made known it must be approved of by his corps and grand division commander.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who have died in the hospitals of New Albany from the 14th of December to the 31st:
Lawrence Keller, K, 85th Indiana.
Isaac T. Aldrich, B, 85th Indiana.
Thos. Orchard, 80th Illinois.
W. H. Moore, F, 74th Indiana.
Wm. Smith, C, 85th Illinois.
Eugene Cotton, D, 25th Indiana.
C. W. Gregory, K, 21st Michigan.
Abram Richmire, E, 21st Michigan.
Jacob Coughman, D, 75th Illinois.
J. H. Burroughs, A, 105th Illinois.
Leroy T. Howe, 8th Wisconsin battery.
T. Alexander, K, 22d Michigan.
J. W. Armstrong, E, 80th Indiana.
Elias Fisk, G, 25th Illinois.
The total number of deaths in the New Albany hospitals since their establishment is 237.

Father and Son.
[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.]
The Rev. Moncure D. Conway, who lectured last evening at Corinthian Hall, is a Virginian by birth. His father was a slaveholder, and he was brought up among slaves on a plantation not far from Fredericksburg. His father is now fighting in the rebel army, against the Union, while the son is editing a Union paper—called the Commonwealth—at Boston. Last summer, while the Union army was occupying that portion of Virginia where Mr. Conway was born and reared, he visited the home of his childhood, and to his surprise he discovered thirty-eight of his father's slaves, with whom he had been intimate from his youth, inside of the Federal lines. He collected them in a body, and took them on with him to Washington. There he secured a [illegible]

... special pass from the Government to take the father's slaves through Maryland, destined to the North, and found places for them all, so that they could secure their own living and support themselves. What a contrast—the father fighting to destroy the Government and the son laboring to uphold it.

A New Canal Project.
The Dutch have set on foot a gigantic work of canal improvement. It is proposed to construct a ship canal from Amsterdam through North Holland towards the sea; to be thirteen miles long, 200 feet wide, and twenty-four feet deep. This canal will shorten the distance from Amsterdam to London, and all ports south of the Texel, by about eighty miles, so that vessels will now be enabled to reach the sea in a few hours, whereas the present journey over the Slmuiger and the North Holland canal now occupies several days, and sometimes weeks.
In order to form a safe sea entrance to the canal it will be necessary to construct enormous sluices and an artificial harbor on the unprotected coast of Holland, the piers of which will extend more than a mile into the sea. This will be the chief engineering difficulty to be overcome. With the undertaking is connected the reclamation of the Y, containing 15,000 acres of rich alluvial clay, and when reclaimed is estimated to be worth one million sterling.
The total capital required is estimated at a million and a half sterling, upon which the Dutch government guaranty an interest of four and a half per cent. The concessionaires are Mr. J. G. Jager, of Amsterdam, and the English engineers, Messrs. B. W. Croker and Charles Burn. These gentlemen have been ten years maturing this project, the concession having been originally asked in 1852.

Miscellaneous.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, January 6th, 1863.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 3d, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

LILLIE'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT.
SEVERE TEST BY FIRE.
BURGLARS THWARTED.
NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1862.
H. B. HUBBELL, Esq., Agent for sale Lillie's Safes—Dear Sir—The safe we bought of you recently passed through the most severe test at the fire on Houston street, 16th inst., and preserved all the contents to our entire satisfaction. Yours, &c.,
TABER & PLACE.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 24, 1862.
LEWIS LILLIE, Esq.—Dear Sir—Our safe has just been got out of the ruins of the Asylum, after having been in the burning remains over three days, unprotected by water. The most of our books were removed before the fire, but the money and letters left in the drawers are in good legible condition, and the book case is not charred in the least. The safe will do for further use by being repaired. We shall send it to you by Railroad to-day. Yours truly,
W. H. ROCKWELL.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 16, 1862.
LEWIS LILLIE, Esq., Troy, N. Y.—We have had in use in our office for several years past, two Safes, one made by ———, of New York, and one made by yourself. Within the past four or five weeks both Safes have been subjected to a severe test by Burglars trying to blow them open with powder. They succeeded in robbing the ——— Safe of what little it contained, but did not succeed in opening yours, in which were nearly all our valuables. Yours, truly,
DOUGHTY, WILKINSON & CO.
A full assortment of Lillie's Patent Burglar and Fire Proof Safes for sale by
A. L. WINNE,
50 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TO WELL BORERS.
Proposals will be received by the
City Council of the City of Bloomington, Ill.,
Until the 15th day of January, 1863,
For boring to the depth of eight hundred feet, more or less, to ascertain whether there is a workable
VEIN OF COAL
In the vicinity of the city. Address
GEO. PARKE, Mayor
Of the city of Bloomington, Ill.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
PORK
AND BEEF PACKERS.
New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated
Hams and English Meats.
CHAS. DUFFIELD. JOHN C. HILTON.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A man fully acquainted with the manufacture of Linseed Oil, &c., is desirous of meeting with a party with capital to join him in the above business, or would make short engagements to superintend the erection of mills, and give all information necessary for the business. Communications addressed to "FRANKLIN," care of John Hooper & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, will meet with prompt attention.

G. M. MOWBRAY & CO.,
(Rear office 193 Broadway, New York,)
Manufactured at Titusville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, only the best quality of
REFINED PETROLEUM,
BENZENE OR NAPTHA,
TAR for Axle Grease, Railroad use, &c.
Transportation from Titusville to the West as cheap as from Pittsburgh. Orders received at the Refineries or New York.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, never rust, chafe, gall or blister, frees the cord from all pressure, is always clean and good as new. Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, &c., &c. Send for Pamphlets. Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg, manufactured by C. Stafford, 126 Clark street, Chicago, has many important advantages over any other, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Send for pamphlet.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO.,
217 South Water street, Chicago.

TO PORK PACKERS AND OTHERS.
STORAGE.
The Western Transportation Company's Dock and Warehouse, foot of State street, is now open for Winter Storage, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS,
Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.
10 bags Salt Petre for sale by
GELPCKE & THORNE,
104 South Water street.

TO FLOUR DEALERS AND GROCERS. We are furnishing to the city trade the choicest brands of
White Winter Wheat Flour
In the market. SPURANCE & PRESTON,
Lasalle street, 1st door from South Water st.

PRIME MALT BARLEY,
$1.10 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs.
Rye Malt seventy-five Cents, 32 lbs.
IRWIN & MOREY,
P. O. Box 1873. 9 Board of Trade Building.

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few new Neshannocks, Peachblow or Shaker-Russett Potatoes, at a
MODERATELY HIGH PRICE,
By leaving orders at 90 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.—A party doing business upon the Illinois River, having a large warehouse, wishes to enter into an arrangement with some responsible person to buy and store grain for a commission. The best of city reference given. Call upon TREGO & CO., 107 South Water street.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in different counties in Iowa, and are now offered, some at from thirty to fifty cents per acre, and some at from $1.50 to $3.00 per acre, cash. No other terms at these prices. Those persons, etc., not apply. Address, with full name, statement whereas interview may be had, Box [illegible], Chicago.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In drawing of Dec. 16th, 1862,
No. 21,811 drew $100,000; No. 21,859 drew $50,000; [illegible]
[illegible] Gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. [illegible], 1862.
The Home Bank, Elgin, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of George Bean-worth for redemption of the notes of said Bank, in the City of Chicago, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2, of an act Amendatory of the General Bank Law, approved February 14th, 1857.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor P. A.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 62 Monroe street, Clairvoyant examinations [illegible] past, present and future. Terms—$1 and $2. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Business Cards.
WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef and Pork by the barrel.
515 STATE STREET, Chicago.
Post Office Box [illegible].
Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels furnished at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

ERNEST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
Loans negotiated on real estate security.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT,
63 Clark street, Chicago,
Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Allowance for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Applications may be made by mail.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained. Treasurers' Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.50.
Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 3 Clark street.

ASHER CARTER,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office 97 Washington street, 3d story.

SAWYER BROTHERS.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Sole Leather.
253 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

DENTAL.
Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Godfrey, 139 Lake street, opposite Palmer's, and get the benefit of twenty years' experience, and the comfort of teeth practically useful.
N. B.—No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
45 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

C. J. WYETH,
MALT HOUSE,
Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at hours most suitable. Post office Box 4149.

Military Goods.
MILITARY GOODS.—Swords,
BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS,
Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S, 186 Lake street.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER
has been approved by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now largely used in the service. Circulars, with prices, furnished on application. Address
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves, for men and boys. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS, Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices.
E. R. BOWEN, 39 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

Furs.
WORLD'S FAIR.—On Exhibition for a few days, at the
GREAT FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 164 LAKE STREET,
The world renowned Groups,
PANTHER AND DEER,
FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.
You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS
West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium.
A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Hats, Caps and Furs,
152 LAKE STREET.
My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
P. O. Box 3393. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Collars, Gauntlets,
Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try
135 Lake Street.
I. C. MAYER.
Great inducements to wholesale dealers

Bags.
BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description,
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUMNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Oysters.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
To Groceryman, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others. We are now prepared to furnish
Keg or Can Oysters.
In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our houses in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so. Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street.
JOSEPH SPIEGEL,
Successor to M. T. AMES.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.
A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters 60 cents per can, are now being received daily at 115 Randolph street,
[illegible]
Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates.
HENRY SANBORN.

BOXES! BOXES!—If you want [illegible] Boxes of any description, you will find it to your advantage, before going elsewhere, to examine the sales of GOODWILLIE & HATCH. The Factory is at the east end of Michigan street, North Pier. Post Office Box 2867.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will housekeepers pay $4.50 per cord for wood, and the expense of preparing for kindling, when they can purchase the Brandiar Feet or [illegible] kindling wood [illegible]
Cor. Market and Washington sts.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not mould, will not corrode steel pens.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.
Trade supplied at 45 Greenwich street, New York. Post Office Box 1864, Chicago.

PURE WATER.—If you want Pure Water, buy one of Seavey's Water Filters. Prices from $5 to $10 each.
SEAVEY & CO., 130 Lake street.

Commission Merchants.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Dried Fruits, &c., &c. Warehouse [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. LITTLE. S. A. HACKETT.

HORNE & GIBBONS,
AUCTION AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 and 124 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Block) Chicago, Ill.
Dealers in Groceries, Tobacco, Nails, Rope, Glassware, Fruits, Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Advances made on consignments when desired.
DANIEL H. HORNE. JOSEPH G. GIBBONS.

ALBERT T. EMERY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And dealer in
Agricultural Implements and Seeds,
204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. Will also attend to the purchasing of goods of any kind for parties in the country.

CAMPBELL BROS.,
PRODUCE AND
Commission Merchants,
165 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4244.
A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. G. H. CAMPBELL.
References—Pollard & Doane, William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Day, Allen & Co., Ladd & Wilkins, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston.
Middleton & Co., New York.
Snow & Burgess, do.
Johnston & Bayley, do.
Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by
HENRY MILWARD,
18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,
COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Rening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 209 South Water, corner of Wells, (upstairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
166 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by
WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.
A. AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

MOULTON & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds Butter Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions, [illegible] Lake st., & 205 S. Water St., Chicago.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois.
DAVID BALLENTINE. HENRY A. BALLENTINE.
BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE. EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 240 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Sorghum.
179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 124 South Water Street.
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
Liberal advances made on property consigned to
PHARE & THORP, New York.
REFERENCES.
PETER COOPER, Esq., New York.
GEO. S. COE, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse No. 223 South Water street, and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

PARKER, MELLEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
197 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Liberal advances made on shipments to ourselves or to our correspondents East.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Water Street, New York.
REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; S. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154½ South Water Street, Chicago.
Post Office Box 976.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 52 and 54 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE, 197 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
199 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,
For a Commission.
MURRY NELSON. R. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. ....P. O. Box 1316
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Groceries.
50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

Educational.
LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Academical Department of this Institution, located in the village of Lake Forest, Ill., will commence the Winter Term of thirteen weeks on MONDAY, Jan. 5th, 1863. [illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., [illegible]
[illegible] D. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATION.
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific
REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.
HELMBOLD'S
EYTRACT BUCHU
Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.
Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.
For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,
AND FOR
Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,
OF BOTH SEXES,
ARISING FROM EXCESSES,
Or Habits of Dissipation,
Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,
Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.
FEMALES! FEMALES!
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Or in the Decline or Change of Life!
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
No Family Should Be Without It!
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS
THE GREAT DIURETIC
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE
OF THE MOST
RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the Medicine.
"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE.
"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS
AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
DEPOT,
104 South Tenth Street,
(Below Chestnut.)
PHILADELPHIA.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
EVERYWHERE.
Ask for Helmbold's.
TAKE NO OTHER!
Cut out the advertisement and send for it.
The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to
LORD & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
23 Lake street, Chicago.

Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.
Sealed Proposals are invited until the 12th day of January, 1863, for furnishing to the Subsistence Department [illegible] head of Beef Cattle.
[illegible]
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, ——— of the county of ——— and State of ——— do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition; and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. [illegible]
[illegible]

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 1, 1863.
Proposals will be received (from cash bands only) until 12 M. January 15th, 1863, by the undersigned, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
Six Thousand Head of Beef Cattle.
[illegible]
THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad Company will receive proposals [illegible]
[illegible] CLARKE, Chief Engineer I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Insurance.
THE CHICAGO MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago.
Capital paid in and invested in first [illegible] mortgages.
$100,000.00,
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Magie, C. B. Hosmer, [illegible]
Thomas Church, Nelson Tuttle, [illegible]
L. C. P. Freer, J. V. Farwell, [illegible]
Sol. A. Smith.
H. H. MAGIE, President. L. C. P. FREER, Treasurer.
THOS. CHURCH, Vice President. [illegible], Secretary.
PETER PAGE, [illegible]
Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians.
THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
Has obtained in its Charter and [illegible]
Our Tables are as low as any [illegible]
Our capital is ample, and the security perfect [illegible]

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862	$1,[illegible],373.16
Liabilities	$57,[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.
ASSETS:
[illegible]
LIABILITIES:
Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62. [illegible]
Due stockholders on account former dividends [illegible]
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents,
[illegible] South Water street.

Legal Notices.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Martin O. Walker and Lucas T. [illegible]
[illegible]
LEVI R. TAFT, Trustee.
Dated January 5th, 1863.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the thirty-first day of October, 1859, Henry Knight [illegible]
[illegible]
CHARLES A. GREGORY,
Assignee of said Bond and Mortgage.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the [illegible] Court of Chicago. [illegible]
[illegible]
Chicago, Dec. 26th, A. D. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Keller, deceased, to present the same [illegible] Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, on the third Monday of February next.
Executors of the estate of John Keller, deceased.
Chicago, December [illegible], 1862.

Eye and Ear.
LONDON EYE AND EAR
INFIRMARY,
Southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets,
CHICAGO.
Permanently established by D. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.
Dr. UNDERWOOD.
Oculist and Aurist, [illegible]

Copartnership.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. S. D. SLOCUM is admitted a member of our firm from this date. [illegible]
MAURER & WHEELER.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have admitted JAMES W. McKAY [illegible]
MUNGER, ARMOUR & CO.
January 1st, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership [illegible]
TURNER & YOUNG.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

FOR THE DEMOCRACY TO LIGHT THEIR TORCHES AT.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Governor Seymour's message is quite lengthy, that part referring to national affairs occupying four ordinary newspaper columns. He says New York has sent, since the outbreak of the war, 230,000 soldiers to the field.

Speaking of the causes of the war he says: Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities, North and South, insist that this war was caused by unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject and the cause of the controversy. We are to look for the causes of this war in a pervading disregard of the obligations of laws and constitutions. Disrespect for constituted authorities, and above all in the local prejudices which have grown up in the portions of the Atlantic States. When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say free and slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our constitution, both parties simply say they cannot because they will not respect the laws and the constitution.

This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all social order and social security with the safety of persons and property. This war should have been averted—but when its flood gates were opened the administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. The government was borne along by the current, and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to set in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

USURPATIONS OF POWER.

There are not only obligations resting upon our people toward our authorities, but under our political system there are limitations between the departments of the government and between the State and national governments, which must be observed to secure the public safety. The legislative, executive and judicial departments are co-ordinate. It is equally treasonable to resist the rightful authorities of either. To overthrow the power of either department is revolution. While the War Department set aside the authority of the judiciary and overrides the laws of States the Governors of States meet to shape the policy of the general government. The national legislature appoints committees to interfere with the military conduct of the war, and Senators combine to dictate to the executive a choice of constitutional advisers. The natural results of meddling and intrigue have followed. While our armies have gained victories in the field remote from the capital within its influence the heroic valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are thwarted and paralyzed.

STATE RIGHTS.

Not only must the national constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and national jurisdictions, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdictions, each covering its own subjects of legislation and jurisprudence, are essential to the public security and welfare. A consolidated government, this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of the States, except as they are limited by the constitution, can never be given up. Without them our government cannot stand. It was made, and it can be changed, by State agency.

Governor Seymour quotes the constitution in support of this, and says, While States can thus take away or add to its power, the general government can in no way touch one right of the States, or invade their jurisdiction. He then devotes considerable space to the subject of arbitrary arrests, and says that the subject presents a body of tyranny that cannot be enlarged; also that the suppression of journals and the imprisonment of persons have been glaringly partisan, that the attempt has been made to shield these violations of law and suppress inquiry, but this attempt will fail. It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the constitution to see the laws enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York at its late election solemnly protested.

MARTIAL LAW.

The claim of power under martial law is not only destructive of the right of States but overthrows legislative and judicial departments of general government. It asserts for the President more powers as head of the army than as representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has strengthened the hopes of rebellion, weakened confidence of loyal States, tends to destroy the value of our government in the minds of our people, leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South. Martial law defines itself to be a law where war is, but this new and strange doctrine holds that the loyal North lost their constitutional rights when the South rebelled, and all are now governed by military dictation. Loyalty is thus less secure than rebellion, for it stands without means to resist outrages or to resent tyranny. Amidst all the horrors that have been enacted under martial law in the history of the world, and amidst all the justifications attempted of its usages, it was never before held that it could be extended over peaceful States. It was never before claimed that the power of a military commander was superior to the power of the government. The seizure of power to be exercised under our government, is fixed by the constitution. To make the maxims of other governments, or the usages of other nations, the rules here, would give sanction to every outrage of tyranny and wrong. It would undo what was done by our fathers who formed our government.

After enlarging on this subject, Gov. Seymour then says the President holds his place, not by the will of the majority but by virtue of the provisions of the constitution which placed him in his office, by the votes of about 1,800,000 against the votes of about 2,800,000, who did not agree among themselves as to the opposing candidates.

He continues rightfully to hold his office, although the popular majorities, even in the States which placed him there, have in recent elections declared themselves politically opposed to his administration. The majorities are still bound to respect his constitutional rights, to uphold his powers and to sustain his acts done within the limits of rightful authority.

If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot restrain States within the Union.

Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion. The President has already signed an act of Congress which asserts that the slaves of those in rebellion are confiscated. The sole effect of this proclamation, therefore, is to declare the emancipation of the slaves of those who are not in rebellion, and who are therefore loyal citizens.

It is an extraordinary deduction from the alleged war power, that the forfeiture of the right of loyal citizens and bringing upon them the same punishment imposed upon insurgents, is calculated to advance the success of the war, to uphold the constitution and restore the Union. May not this measure, so clearly impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, and which is calculated to create so many barriers to the restoration of the Union, be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope or the purpose of restoring it—a result to which the State of New York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectually resisted.

We must not only support the Constitution of the United States and maintain the rights of the States, but we must restore a Union as it was before the outbreak of the war. The opinion that slavery must be abolished to restore our Union creates an antagonism between the free and slave States which ought not to exist. If it is true that slavery must be abolished by the force of the Federal Government; that the South must be held in military subjection; that four millions of negroes must for many years be under the direct management of the authorities at Washington at the public expense, then indeed we must endure the waste of our armies in the field, further drains upon our population, and still greater burdens of debt. We must convert our government into a military despotism. The mischievous opinion, that in this contest the North must subjugate and destroy the South to save our Union, has weakened the hopes of our citizens at home and destroyed confidence in our success abroad.

THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

It is a suggestive fact affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our National politics, did not originate in what are called the heart of the Union, among the intelligent and well acquainted populations of the central and western States. There have been extreme northern views and extreme southern views, but also the broader and more tolerant views of the more populous central and western States.

These States enlisted warmly in the war for the Union and Constitution.

When the administration abandoned this policy and took up the views of the extreme Northern States, it lost at the late elections nearly all political support which these States offered in the elections of 1860-61. While the North cannot hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our government, the great central and Western States can control the two extremes.

He repeats that when the government adopted the views of extreme Northern States, a remarkable political revolution was the result; that no extreme views will ever prevail, that especially the central and Western States will never accept them; that those of the central slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a demisanguinous, uncompromising policy must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then only be a work of time.

The policy of subjugation and extermination means also the waste of blood and treasure of the North. There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and repudiation. Our Union must be restored, complete in all its parts. No section must be discarded. Accept the unavoidable necessities of the war. It cannot be so united upon any bloody, barbarous, revolutionary or unconstitutional scheme; looking merely to the gratification of hatred, purposes of party, ambition or sectional advantage. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed. Let no one think that the people, who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South, will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

In conclusion, he says the condition of our country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the government of a great country. We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand at this moment. The fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies in the field must be supported. All constitutional demands of the general government must be promptly responded to. Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor.

We will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country, but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the constitution.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE

THE BRILLIANT RAID OF GEN. CARTER.

Recapitulation of Results.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Gen. Carter's expedition reached Manchester, Ky., yesterday on its return from East Tennessee.

It left London, Ky., on the 21st ult., composed of 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition are the destruction of two important bridges and killing and wounding and capturing 550 rebels, taking 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores.

A brisk skirmish took place at the Wautaga Bridge, and another at Jonesville.

This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost but ten men.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION WAS.

Gen. Carter's force consisted of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, two battalions of the 2d Michigan, Gen. Granger's old regiment, and two battalions of the 7th Ohio—in all, 1,425 men. He left Richmond, Ky., on the 21st ult., passing through McKee and up the Red Bird Fork, thence across to Jonesville, in Lee county, Va., one of the most bitterly rebel regions of that bitterly rebel State. There he was to divide his force—one column passing through Estillville and Blountsville, and striking the railroad at Union, which name is now pronounced Zollicoffer by the rebels. We have now before us the results of this movement. The county in which this breaking of the great line of communication between the Eastern and Western divisions of the rebellion has at last been effected, is one of the most loyal in Tennessee, its population being twenty to one against secession. The other column was to strike across to Rogersville, on the Holston River, to which a branch extends from the main railroad. On this branch a single train runs to the trunk road in the morning and back at night. There being as yet no depot, it stands on the road during the night. Arriving at Rogerstown after dark, a force was to be sent on this train down the road to Strawberry Plains, fifteen miles east of Knoxville, where it crosses the Holston River on a Howe's patent truss bridge fifty feet above the water, and nearly 500 yards long. The transit from Rogerstown would require about two hours, and the bridge being destroyed, Gen. Carter would find himself in possession of 115 miles of the railroad in a country intensely loyal, where he could remain a week without danger, and would receive aid from the inhabitants in effecting the complete destruction of the great artery of the Confederacy. A single piece of gallows work at Midway, sixty miles west of Union, is so extensive that it required six months to build it.

FROM MEMPHIS.

An Important Order from Gen. Hurlbut.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4, via CAIRO, Jan. 7, 1863.

Pertinent to the late opening of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the following order has been issued from Memphis by Gen. Hurlbut:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—Pursuant to instructions received from the Major General commanding the Department of Tennessee, the undersigned publishes the following general order for the benefit of those whom it may concern. It is well known that many persons residing in Memphis under the protection of the American flag are constantly plotting against the authorities which hitherto have allowed them to remain undisturbed. It is further well known that some persons are in constant communication with guerilla bands which infest the neighboring country, and exist by rapine and robbery on citizens, while they carefully avoid collision with our troops. Many of these sympathizers have expressed determination that the Charleston and Memphis Railroad shall not be used by the United States. All such persons may rest assured that military authority will run and use that railroad as long as necessary for the public service; and every family, and all personal property, between Hatchie and Coldwater Rivers, will be removed if necessary to an unobstructed use of the road. Nay, more, every family in the city of Memphis of doubtful loyalty whether they have gone through from taking the oath of allegiance or not, will be sent north of our lines, if those measures shall become necessary for every raid or attempted raid by guerillas upon railroads.

Citizens will not be considered responsible for attacks made by regularly organized forces of the public enemy, but will be held responsible for irregular forces which are mainly kept up or supplied by their sympathizers in and about this city. Any person not belonging to the Confederate army, who shall supply arms, ammunition or military supplies to these lawless bands; will be summarily tried by a military commission, and if sentenced by that commission, executed forthwith.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hurlbut.
(Signed) W. H. THURSTON, A. A. G.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill., reported back a bill in relation to the district courts of Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, which was passed.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., from the Military Committee, to which was referred the message of the President concerning the three swords of General Twiggs, transmitted by General Butler, reported a joint resolution distributing them as follows: The sword voted by Congress to be given to Major Gen. Butler as a reward for his distinguished military services during the present rebellion. The sword presented by the State of Georgia to West Point. The sword given by the City of Augusta, Ga., his native city, to be preserved in the Patent Office as a trophy of the rebellion.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., reported back a bill in relation to bounties of volunteers, which was passed.

Mr. RICE of Minn., introduced a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the State of Minnesota all costs, charges etc. incurred in suppressing the late Indian hostilities. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. BAYARD of Del., presented a petition of W. Cornell Jewett that the points difference between the two sections of country be submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland and others, in accordance with the friendly motive of Napoleon for the establishment of an international court of appeal.

The bill relative to the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. FIELD of N. J. spoke at some length, and contended that the privilege of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was a power vested in the President by the constitution; but if the President had not this power under the constitution, then Congress has no power to delegate it to him; that, though some arrests might have been wrongfully made, the trouble was, there had not been arrests enough.

He claimed that the resolutions of the recent Democratic Convention of New Jersey did not represent truly the opinions of that State.

The Senate passed the bill forfeiting the pay of officers of the army absent from their duties over thirty days.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, the Committee on Military affairs was discharged from further consideration of certain petitions asking for the introduction of the Homoeopathic system in the army.

Mr. SEDGWICK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, that the Secretary of War be directed to give credit to the several States, in estimating the number of soldiers enrolled therein, for all enlisted in the naval service, and who otherwise might be liable to military service.

Mr. PENDLETON introduced a preamble, reciting Gen. Grant's order excluding Jews as a class from the army lines, and a resolution saying said order deserves the condemnation of the House and the President.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, it was tabled—56 against 53.

Messrs. HOLMAN, WASHBURNE, STEELE and FENTON were permitted to record their votes in favor of the army appropriation bill.

Mr. HUTCHINS of Ohio offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered, to Gen. Butler, for his energetic, able and humane administration during his command of the Department of the Gulf.

Mr. ALLEN of Ohio moved to lay on the table. Disagreed to—68 against 77. A debate arising, it goes over.

Mr. KELLOGG of Ill., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Disagreed to—59 against 66.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till next week, Thursday.

The House took up the Bankrupt bill. ROSCOE CONKLING of N. Y., spoke in favor of it.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Curtin's Message—What the Keystone State has Done and Will Do.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The message of Governor Curtin is almost exclusively devoted to State affairs. He recommends compensation to those who suffered by the rebel raid.

Including the three months' volunteers Pennsylvania has furnished the Government more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who are in the service, or actually ready for it as volunteer militia under the call of the 11th of September last, making in the aggregate more than 250,000 men. Pennsylvania has sent to the service, 200,000 of whom are disfranchised. He says necessary steps should be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to citizens who are thus excluded.

He also says the people of Pennsylvania feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of this most causeless and wicked rebellion depends the honor, interest and future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate confederacies, or any other scheme for creating confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting traitors in arms against their country.

The State of Pennsylvania has furnished more men for the defense of our institutions, and lost more by the casualties of war than any other State. Her people intend by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of marked enemies, or the vatticinations of feeble minds. On the contrary they will, as in their right, insist that competent integrity, intellect, earnestness and vigor shall be employed in the public service to preserve the government and maintain the unity of the country.

FROM OHIO.

Gov. Tod's Message—State Military Matters—Finance, etc.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7.—The message of Gov. Tod was delivered yesterday to the adjourned session of the Ohio Legislature. Referring to the yet uncrushed rebellion, the Governor urges the fulfillment of the duty which the crisis forces upon us. There should be no cause sufficient to justify the State in taking up arms against the General Government, even had the authorities of the Federal Government interfered in the domestic institutions of Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent of introducing slavery into the former or excluding it from the latter. This would not give the slightest pretext for armed resistance. But no such attempt had been made or thought of, as the authors and leaders of the rebellion well know. To bring these men to the punishment they deserve, and restore law and order, the people of Ohio will willingly bear any burden which may be put upon them.

Ohio has 115,000 volunteers, 60,000 of whom are in the field. Twelve thousand have been drafted. A part of these enlisted afterwards as three years. The balance has been diminished by various causes, until there are only about 2,400 drafted men in the service. The Governor recommends a thorough reorganization of the militia, and the establishment of a school for military instruction.

He justifies the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and advises the passage of a law punishing resistance to the draft; also a law allowing soldiers to vote.

The cash balance in the treasury, Nov. 16th, was $478,450. The balance of the message is devoted to State affairs.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—The Ohio Legislature commenced work to-day. The Governor's message was received and read in both branches. It is a weak affair.

Resolutions condemning arbitrary and illegal arrests in Ohio, and demanding adherence to the Constitution and laws hereafter, were introduced in the Senate by Hon. William S. Finck, who is a Democratic Congressman elect.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Prof. O. A. Brownson, the able writer and eloquent speaker, is expected to be in Chicago and lecture in Metropolitan Hall, Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—The long-looked-for "skating season" has come—the ice is in prime order, and the Central Park will be open to-day and this evening. Let all who would enjoy themselves, be on hand.

THE TIMES KICKED OUT BY THE LADIES.—The Chicago *Times*, the organ of secession, was kicked out of the Home of the Friendless yesterday by the unanimous vote of the *lady managers*. Anything kicked out by the ladies must be evil enough.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of this benevolent institution will be held at the house No. 157 Fourth avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A punctual attendance of all the members is desired.

WORLD'S WEEK OF PRAYER.—The various Methodist Churches of this city will unite this evening in a Union Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room of the Clark Street M. E. Church. Services commence at 7.30 under direction of the Presiding Elder.

THE ELGIN BATTERY.—Marching orders have at last been received by the company of men forming the Elgin Battery. They will move as soon as paid. The delay in the marching of this corps has been occasioned by the difficulty in procuring horses of the weight necessary for a heavy battery. The departure of this company will close up the labors of Col. Tucker, unless more troops should be called for.

THE THEATRE—The Florences are as successful as ever in attracting large audiences to the Theatre, and never fail to please those who attend. "Shandy Maguire" and the "Young Attorney" are the pieces for to-night. Several new pieces are advertised as in preparation, and next week we are to see Florence as "Myles Na Coppaleen" in the "Coleen Bawn," in which he excells all his predecessors.

STEALING FROM THE BRIDEWELL.—The keepers of the Bridewell have for some time noticed that the bedding of that popular resort was rapidly disappearing, and were unable to divine what became of it. The mystery was explained, however, on Monday, when one of the female prisoners, named Mary Carden, was detected working it up into under garments for herself. She had already made over some half-a-dozen sheets and had a couple of quilts in process of alteration. But for the sharp eyes of her keepers she would soon have had quite a respectable wardrobe. Her term was increased to the extent of $3 and thirty days additional.

GALLANT SONS.—Judge D. V. Bell of this city, has just received the sad intelligence that his eldest son, Lieut. V. D. Bell, of the 19th Illinois, was badly wounded at the late battle of Murfreesboro. Judge Bell has four sons and a son-in-law in the army. One of the sons is now at New York, recovering from wounds received at Fredericksburg: a second is in a critical state from wounds received at the late battle of Prairie Grove, and now comes the sad news of the third son wounded at Murfreesboro. We trust these gallant sons will recover and long be spared to their no less gallant father who has given so much towards the suppression of this wicked rebellion.

OPENING OF WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—That immense field of ice, the Washington Skating Park, on Randolph street, West Side, is in capital order, and about four hundred persons were enjoying the exhilarating sport yesterday. Arrangements have been made for a grand good time this evening. The Park will be brilliantly illuminated, a band of music in attendance, &c., &c. Let all who are fond of sport be on hand. The managers have spared neither pains nor expense to make this the most complete, in all its arrangements, of any Park in the West. A pole eighty feet high has been erected, from which a national flag will float by day, and a bright red light at night, to designate when the ice is in good order. Let those who have not yet secured season tickets, do so at once. Tickets admitting a Lady and Gent for the entire season $5.00; Lady's ticket $2.50; Boy's ticket $2.50.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF GEN. WYMAN.—A meeting of the members of the old Chicago Light Guard was held at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, last evening, to decide upon some plan by which they could show their appreciation of their old commander, the late Brig. Gen. John B. Wyman. On motion, Capt. R. D. Booth was called to the chair, and E. DeWitt Robinson appointed Secretary. Philip Wadsworth briefly stated the object of the meeting, and hoped proper steps would be taken to pay the remains of the deceased that respect which every member of the old company must feel would be right and becoming from those by whom Gen. Wyman was so much beloved and so highly esteemed as a military officer and a comrade. He alluded feelingly to the intimacy between their old Captain and the company—how proud he was of his company, and they were of him. Mr. Wadsworth concluded his remarks by reading the following dispatch:

AMBOY, Ill., Jan. 7, 1863.

Phil. Wadsworth, Esq.:
Gen. Wyman will be buried here with military honors, at 1 o'clock on Saturday. Will you and the Light Guard participate?

On motion, Messrs. Wadsworth, Robinson and Rodgers were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to report at an adjourned meeting at the same place at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

On motion, the members of the new Light Guard Company, as well Gen. Wyman's friends, were invited to attend the meeting (to-night) and participate in the proceedings.

We are requested to urge upon every member of this sterling old company, who is in the city, the importance of attending the meeting to-night, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of their late commander.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Reports of the Officers—The Chicago Times Kicked out by the Ladies.

The regular annual meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Methodist Church Block. A reporter from the Chicago *Times* being present, a lady arose and stated her grounds of opposition to that sheet. She could not, and the Home for the Friendless could not, countenance treason in any shape. The Board of Trade and business houses had taken action, and it was due the Home to pronounce itself a loyal institution. She therefore moved that the aforesaid reporter be politely requested to get out of the room with his traps, and that the paper be entirely excluded from the Home for the Friendless. The question was put and carried, *all the ladies voting in the affirmative*—and the reporter left.

Upon motion, the subject of elections was deferred until the adjourned meeting, which will be held next Wednesday at 3 p. m. at the Home for the Friendless, on Wabash Avenue, South of Old street.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson read an able report in which he stated the origin, rise and progress of the Home for the Friendless, which was inaugurated about four years ago. The first reliable aid was offered by Jonathan Burr, esq., who proposed to furnish a site for an institution, provided means could be secured for the proper building. About 1,000 children of want and woe have been taken in and cared for, since the institution was opened.

The inmates of the Home have enjoyed remarkable health during the past year, as good probably in proportion to numbers as any family in the city. Through the efficiency of the Board of Managers, arrangements have been made to employ three competent ladies to act as city visitors or missionaries, with the primary object of diffusing a Christian and elevating influence among the homes of degradation and vice. These visitors may at the same time become intelligent and judicious dispensers of charity to the worthy poor, and it may be expedient to appeal to the benevolent for a charity fund for this purpose. Besides, they have a wide field for improving the domestic and social circle of many that would be reached by no other agency. Within the past year, the *Home Visitor* (formerly published by the City Tract Society,) has been under the control of Rev. Mr. Dickinson, as editor and proprietor, and has nearly doubled in circulation since the change; and the largely increased donation of $2,676.74 was almost exclusively from subscribers to the *Visitor*. The Secretary reports having spent forty-eight Sabbaths during the past year, in the country, in making friends to the Home. He has visited 117 of the children, changed the homes of six, secured as future reference to the character and fitness of applicants for children, more than 100 intelligent confidential advisers.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT, ETC.

The Treasurer's report shows receipts since July, 1862, $3,625.89; expenses, $1,626.84; balance on hand. $1,999.05.

The Physician's report (Dr. J. L. Kellogg) states that the health of the inmates during the past year has been remarkably good, only four having died.

After the reading of reports, the meeting adjourned.

Examination of Sutphen and Ward, Charged with Forging Government Vouchers.

The further hearing in the case of Sutphen and Ward, charged with forging Government vouchers, was continued yesterday afternoon before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.

TESTIMONY OF C. W. BROWN.

This witness resides in Earlville, LaSalle county. It will be recollected that the claim is based on a bill, which, it is alleged, this witness had against the United States for subsistence furnished to recruits. He testified that, on the Friday after Christmas, Sutphen had come to his house, accompanied by Ward, to whom he was introduced, by Sutphen. Witness enquired of Ward whether he was the veritable "Artemus." Ward said no, but that he had taught "Artemus" elocution and other sciences, but that he was now engaged with Sutphen as a Government claim agent. Witness had previously explained to Sutphen the nature of the claim which he had against the United States. It consisted only of giving supper to eight men and lodging a portion of them one night. At the request of Sutphen, witness signed a blank voucher. He identified his signature to one of the papers shown him, and pronounced the other two signatures as forgeries. When he signed the blank, he did not think what they would do with it; he was fool enough to sign it because Sutphen asked him.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that he had known Sutphen since he was a small boy. He was brought up at Earlville, and always had a good reputation, and was called a very good boy.

In another attempt to identify his signature on the papers before alluded to, the witness became confused, and swore that another of the papers from that which he had previously identified, was his writing. He finally gave up the attempt to identify, apparently in disgust, with the remark that the counterfeiting was done so slick that he couldn't tell the bogus from the genuine.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH NOLEN.

This witness also resides at Earlville, and, in his own language, "runs a tavern" there. He simply testified that Sutphen and Ward had applied to him for the claim which he had against the Government for subsisting soldiers, so that they might collect it. He declined to give them the claim at the time, and Sutphen then left him a blank, to be filled up at his convenience, and gave him his post office address in order that it could be sent to him.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE WARD.

Mr. Chase, counsel for the defendants, renewed his motion to discharge Ward, on the ground that the evidence did not show him to have been connected with the transactions alleged to have been committed. He argued the motion at considerable length, citing authority and urging the Court to grant the discharge of Ward.

Mr. Larned opposed the motion. He was willing to grant any time, or any favors consistent with his duty, to the defendants. He did not wish to break them down, or ruin their characters. If they had any explanatory testimony to introduce for God's sake let them bring it forward. As the case at present stood he could not see any ground for the motion.

The Commissioner again overruled the motion and the examination was further continued to next Monday.

Meeting of the Chicago Bar—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the late Andrew Harvie.

The members of the Chicago Bar assembled in the Superior Court room at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to pay their respects to the memory of the late Andrew Harvie. Mr. C. B. Hosmer called the meeting to order, and on his motion W. K. McAllister, Esq., was called to the Chair and W. H. King appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thomas Shirley, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Resolutions:—Thomas Shirley, E. W. Evans, J. G. Rogers, E. G. Asay, and E. B. Hosmer.

The committee subsequently made the subjoined report:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, Andrew Harvie, therefore

Resolved, That alas! another of our number has fallen, an able lawyer, a ripe scholar and kind friend; his loss we deeply deplore and his memory we cherish with the most heartfelt affection.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the various courts of the city and county, and be furnished to the daily papers of this city for publication.

In moving the adoption of the resolutions, M. F. Tuley paid a feeling tribute to the deceased as a gentleman, a scholar, and a lawyer.

Mr. E. W. Evans also made some appropriate remarks, and the motion to adopt was carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed to present the resolutions to the various courts:

United States Circuit Court—E. W. Evans.
Cook County Circuit Court—Murray F. Tuley.
Recorder's Court—C. B. Jones.
County Court—S. M. Felker.

Messrs. Tuley, Shirley and Cameron, were appointed a committee to attend the funeral, and the meeting adjourned.

The World's Prayer Meeting.

Few persons seem to be aware that the Christians of the world are spending this first week of January in a continuous series of prayer meetings. A more sublime spectacle was probably never before witnessed upon earth, and as the interest extends and increases, it must become more and more grand and powerful in its results.

Monday was observed by multitudes as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Tuesday was spent in supplications for the quickening of the church. Yesterday, the conversion of sinners was the grand theme.

To-day, the subject for the churches of America is the state of our country. No more important theme to this country or the world can occupy the attention of Christian patriots, and the people generally think this. Let the people resort to the places of prayer to-day at the appointed hours, and join with the millions of our own country and the world in earnest supplications to the Sovereign Ruler of the world for His blessing upon us.

At 8 1-2 a. m. assemblies will be gathered at the First Baptist and the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. At 3 o'clock p. m. there will be general gatherings at the North Presbyterian, the First Presbyterian and the First Congregational Churches, and in the evening at many Churches, according to notices given from their several desks last Sabbath.

Evening Schools—The First Night.

Last evening was the opening of the first free evening school ever held under the direction of the Board of Education. It may not be known to most of our citizens that the subject of winter evening education has long been agitated, both in the Common Council and in the Board of Education. About a month or six weeks ago the Board appointed a Committee to inquire into the advisability of establishing free evening schools for the working adult population. At the last meeting but one of the Board, the Chairman, Mr. Taft, reported in favor of the establishment of at least one, as an experiment. The Board approved of the report, and referred the subject back again to the Committee, with power to act. The result was, the Committee appointed four of the Principals of the public schools as teachers of these evening classes, and had the Dearborn School on Madison street fitted up with gas, and otherwise prepared for the reception of pupils.

Three nights in each week, from seven o'clock to nine, namely: Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, are to be devoted to male pupils, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings to female pupils. There is to be no qualification of age above fourteen years, nor below that age, if circumstances prevent the pupil's attendance at school during the day time. This is a glorious privilege, that the poor man of fifty, who was deprived of the advantages of education in his youth, may sit down on a winter's evening, in a warm school house provided at the public expense, and endeavor to retrieve the losses he sustained in childhood.

The working classes of Chicago owe a debt of deep gratitude to L. B. Taft, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, for the time and energy he has so generously devoted to the carrying out of so worthy an object.

The only notice of the existence of this evening school was a few lines in the morning papers one day last week, yet the crowd of men, from fifteen years up, who came last evening, numbering from seventy-five to one hundred persons, all seeming anxious to drink deep of the cup of Knowledge, is a strong indication that the two rooms which were last evening dedicated to their service, will not be sufficient to contain one-tenth part of the applicants.

To-night will be the first night for the females, and no doubt the attendance will be proportionately much larger.

Last night the classes were all conducted by men. To-night they will be attended to by female volunteers from the lady teachers in the employment of the Board of Education. The most strict propriety will be observed, and we hope to see the several employers of the city encourage this good undertaking.

Destructive Fire on Wabash Avenue.

At half past 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a block of three dwelling houses, Nos. 381, 383 and 385 Wabash avenue, owned by R. S. King, of Buffalo, N. Y. The fire originated in a defective flue in No. 385, occupied by Mr. Richards, of the firm of Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, and owing to the cumbustible nature of the building, a two story frame, finished in Gothic style, the entire block was speedily wrapped in flames. From some unaccountable reason, the fire had burned nearly an hour before any alarm was given, and even after the arrival of the steamers a deficiency of water from the hydrants prevented any very efficient services, although the arduous efforts of the firemen prevented the destruction of the adjoining buildings, which for a long time were in imminent danger. The furniture was mainly removed, but much of it is seriously damaged by water and hasty removal. The block was occupied as follows:

No. 385, occupied by Jonathan Richards. The loss on furniture and other effects is heavy, reaching $2,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000.

No. 383, occupied by Mrs. Hubbard, who leased the furniture of Mr. T. W. Wadsworth, a former occupant. Loss $800—covered by insurance.

No. 381, occupied by the family of Col. John M. Loomis, and also by George M. Meech. Col. Loomis is with the army, and his family, and also that of Mr. Meech, are absent from the city. The house was in charge of a female domestic, who acted with rare good judgment and efficiency, as the neighbors attest. The loss or insurance we cannot give, owing to the absence of the families, but the former will be in the neighborhood of $600. The loss upon the building is fully $5,000, and is probably covered by insurance.

THE SHERLOCK BOOK QUESTION.

Decision of Judge J. M. Wilson.

The public are already acquainted with the famous educational suit, Sherlock vs. Dore *et al*, members of the Board of Education, a suit brought to restrain defendants from selling books to the children in the public schools.

The suit was brought in Chancery before His Honor Judge John M. Wilson, of the Superior Court.

The case being one of public interest, the Court gave it a very careful examination and consideration, and considered the different cases presented by plaintiff's counsel as sustaining these views.

We can only recapitulate a few points of the decision with the rulings upon them:

1st. It had been strenuously urged that the plaintiff as a tax-payer, could not maintain the suit; that the alleged grievance, if such, could only be corrected by the public or in their behalf. Upon this point the Judge found that it would not be a public grievance, for only a portion of the public would be concerned, and also that no offense or usurpation being in fact yet committed or accomplished, neither was there anything on which to ground a public prosecution by indictment or *quo warranto*, nor could the public prosecutor be called upon to complain; and finally that the public would be without relief.

It had been further urged by the counsel of the Board, that if a private individual could complain, he could not do so for himself alone, but would only do so in behalf of himself and other tax payers. Here the Judge conceded that the recent rulings of the New York courts had tended to support this view in opposition to the earlier cases, maintaining the right of a single tax payer to maintain a bill. He found that the later cases in New York, affirming the rule urged by defendant's counsel, had been cases of public nuisances. But a sufficient answer to the objection was found in 19 Ill., 406 and 21 Ill., 605.

Finally, in treating of the merits of the case, the Judge, after reviewing the various statutes, held that the Legislature had not contemplated the exercises of the powers asserted, and had not authorized them, and hence that the resolution of the Common Council empowering the Board to sell, was not sanctioned by the charter, and that the injunction should be sustained.

Not Dead or Buried.

There has been a rumor in circulation that A. J. Steele, esq., Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, (who has been ill some time,) was buried on Friday last. Mr. S. called upon us yesterday, in good health, and requests a denial of the report, for if true, he "can't see it." He also says that all the members of his family, who have been sick, are convalescent and entirely out of danger. Although it is a saving of a few thousand dollars, for the present, to the New York Life Insurance Company, yet, when brought from perfect health to that point where no good Life Insurance Company would take the risk at any price, he is now more fully satisfied of the wisdom of receiving a life policy while in good health, it being the surest and best investment that can be made for the insurer. He invites all that are not insured, while in health to make application for a life policy at the General Agency Office, No 1 Metropolitan Block.

Bankers' Licenses.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, January 7th, 1863.

Is a person receiving money on deposit (a merchant for instance) and paying it out in orders, required to obtain a banker's license?

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We incline to the opinion that he is. Commissioner Boutwell, however, can satisfactorily settle the question.—EDS.]

A GOOD PLAN.—The North Chicago Horse Railway Company have placed stoves in each of their cars and upon all the routes. So excellent an arrangement will commend them to the entire North Side travelling community as well as another excellent arrangement, viz., their determination not to raise their fare above twenty-eight rides for a dollar.

UNITED STATES COURT.—There will be a Petit Jury in the Circuit Court on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at which time the call of the trial docket will commence.

THE CLERICAL IMBROGLIO.

The Civil Suit—Affidavit of Rev. Mr. Hager, Etc.

The outrageous assault upon Rev. Mr. Hager, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, is still the prominent topic of conversation upon the street, in the hotels, and especially in private circles. No occurrence for years has created such an intense interest and itching desire to know all the facts in the case. The preliminary examination before the justice is but the opening of the gate which will let in a flood of testimony bearing upon the case in social and theological point of view, of the most exciting nature.

Rev. Mr. Hager has determined to prosecute the offending parties with all the rigor of the law, and accordingly has brought an action of trespass against Lawrence and Perrigo. The following is the affidavit upon which it is asked that the parties be arrested and held to bail:

State of Illinois, Cook county, ss.—Elijah W. Hager, of Chicago, etc., being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m., Smith Lawrence and David H. Perrigo entered the room occupied by this deponent, and after their entrance locked the outer door, and the said Perrigo stood between said outer door and deponent and prevented said deponent from leaving the room; that said Lawrence then drew from his pocket a certain paper writing which was in its tenor, etc.—that said Lawrence had in his hand a stick, cane or other instrument of that character which he then and there raised in a threatening manner over the head of deponent—that said Lawrence laid the said paper before deponent and in a loud, excited and threatening manner, accompanied by the brandishing over deponent's head of said weapon, declared that deponent should then and there sign said paper; that he would give deponent five minutes time to sign the same, and that if he did not sign he should not leave said room alive, and that they would beat him within an inch of his life; that said Lawrence during said time repeatedly thrust one hand into the breast of his coat, as if he had concealed there a pistol or other deadly weapon, and deponent verily believed he had such weapon concealed and was prepared to use the same upon deponent; that deponent being defenseless, was forced to and did sign said paper. Deponent further says that the contents of said paper were and are false, and that he then and there stated repeatedly that he signed the same knowing that it was false, etc.

Deponent further says that said assault was made without any cause having been given either to said Lawrence or Perrigo, then or at any time before then—that deponent was and is an entire stranger to said Lawrence, and has never seen the said Perrigo more than three or four times, and that deponent did not know either of them when they entered his said room.

The affidavit further sets forth that the said Perrigo is an irresponsible person, and that the said Lawrence is a non-resident of Illinois, whereupon it is asked that they be required to give bail to secure the payment of any judgment that may be obtained against them.

Upon this affidavit a warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties. The damages are laid at $5,000.

Lawrence, we understand, has given himself up, but Perrigo is not yet arrested. The Sheriff left for Joliet yesterday for that purpose, and will undoubtedly bring his prisoner here to-day. In the meantime we understand a suit will be entered for conspiracy which will sift the whole matter to the bottom and determine the merits of the matter. Parties high in the theological world will undoubtedly disclose some of the inner workings of church machinery, while from others we shall get glimpses into the home life of Joliet. Each will be unique and interesting, and furnish abundant food for the gossips.

DENTAL JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.—We are pleased to learn as one of the many indications of progress in Chicago, that in a few days the first number of a new quarterly journal will be issued in our city with the above title. It object will be to diffuse correct information among the people on all subjects connected with the teeth, and it will be conducted by those whose reputation is such as to guarantee its success and make it a paper of much interest and value. A journal of this kind is something new, and if properly conducted may be of great benefit to the community. Furnished, as we understand this will be, at the very low price of fifty cents per annum, there is no reason why it should not find its way into every house.

GREAT SLAUGHTER.—One of the greatest feats on record in the way of slaughtering hogs was performed on Tuesday last, in the packing house of R. M. & O. S. Hough, at Bridgeport. In the space of only ten hours and forty minutes, 2,023 hogs were killed and dressed, with only one tub and forty-six men and boys. Andy Corrigan, the foreman of the house, deserves great credit for the accomplishment of the feat.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE is this direction—HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE—Sold by Doctors Fuller, Baker & Hitchcock, and Druggists and Dentists generally.

BENEFIT.—The famous MELVILLE FAMILY take a benefit at the Winter Garden to-night, on which occasion James Melville will sing an IRISH SONG, and his wife accomplish a grand MEDLEY DANCE. DAN COSTELLO makes his first appearance there to-night, and will amuse the audience with his comicalities, and perform desperate leaps over horses, elephants, etc. Several artists have volunteered for the occasion. Go to the Winter Garden to-night and give the Melville Family a bumper.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—No man is more skeptical of new cure-alls than I. Occasionally, however, I am agreeably disappointed. A few months ago I was partially bald, and apprehensive I should become permanently so. A person who boarded with me, strongly recommended Burnett's Cocoaine for the growth of the hair, remarking, "It will make it grow whether it will or no." I used it about nine weeks, and can now boast of a luxuriant crop of hair, having cut it several times.—*Ed. Philadelphia R. E. News Letter.*

☞ Parker's certificate in recommendation of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, is given by one of the most popular caterers in the United States.

☞ We learn from the first confectioner in this city, that Burnett's Extracts of Fruits and Flowers are worthy of the high reputation they enjoy, being equal to the English article of the same kind of the highest celebrity.—*Montreal Witness.*

PARKER HOUSE, School Street, BOSTON, July 17th, 1861.

Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co., 27 Central street.

Gentlemen:—Allow us to say that we consider your flavoring Extracts *pre-eminently* superior to any other preparations for culinary use—the compliments often bestowed upon our dishes as much due to Burnett's extracts as to our own skill.

Yours very resp'y,
H. D. PARKER & Co.

☞ The Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, Rossin House, Toronto, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., and other large and popular hotels now use Burnett's celebrated Fruit Extracts.

☞ Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, Jellies, Preserves, Custards, Ice Creams, Pies, Cakes, &c., are tame luxuries without the use of a pure and genuine flavor of some kind of fruit. Burnett's Standard Extracts supply this want.

☞ Many flavoring extracts have a rancid and strong flavor, and are extremely unhealthy. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are warranted pure. For sale by Druggists and all dealers in choice groceries.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—We had heard a great deal in reference to this article as a restorator and renovator of the human hair, but were disposed at first to consider many of the statements exaggerated. A friend of ours who had lately been so ill as to have his head shaved, was induced, at our suggestion, to give it a trial. The result is, that in a week a very perceptible difference can be seen in the growth of the patient's hair. He assures us that he is thoroughly convinced of its beneficial effect from his own experience, and is fully determined to continue its use.—*Westmoreland Times, N. B.*

☞ The Toilet Companion is the name by which Joseph Burnett & Co. designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use; viz: "Kalliston," "Cocoaine," "Oriental Tooth Wash," and "Florimel." These are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—*Louisville Democrat.*

FOR ASTHMA.—Jonas Whitcomb's remedy, prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash, combines the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. It arrests decay of the Teeth, neutralises the secretions of the mouth, renders the Gums hard and healthy, and imparts to the breath a fragrance peculiarly aromatic and pleasant.

Gentlemen will find it an effectual detergent to use after smoking.

For sale by all Druggists. ja1-4t

☞ Cloaks, Bonnets and all kinds of Millinery Goods selling off at greatly reduced prices at Wamsley's, 67 Lake street. Another lot of splendid Cloaks just received. dec31-3t

☞ 98 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

☞ There are twelve kinds of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. This celebrated manufacturer makes the best preparations in the United States for culinary and toilet use.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1863.

The demand for money is large from customers engaged in all departments of the packing and provision trade; but as yet the supply continues to be ample. The bracing cold weather which everybody has been hoping for the last month to see, stimulates transactions, and we notice a steady and large increase since it set in, two days ago. It will doubtless continue to do so for some time or at least till "the hog crop" is all *barreled*.

New York Exchange is a shade closer to-day, but we have no variation in rates to notice. The banks pay par for it, and most of them sold at ¼, holding it firmly. One leading house sold large parcels to other bankers at 1-10.

The usual range for Gold was 33@34. One of the brokers, under orders from cotton buyers, paid full New York rates when he could not get it for less, viz., 34½.

The range for Old Treasury Notes was much wider than usual. Most of the brokers paid 28, while one house gave 29½.

Silver was heavy. The range was 18@20@24, the higher by a single house.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

Second Board.—Stocks active and better.

Chicago & R. I.	84½	Mich. Cen.	92¼
Chi. B. & Q.	99	T. & W. 1st	105
A. & T. H.	51½	Do. 2d bds	87¼
Do. pfd (b 30)	55	Tennessee 6s	61¼
P. Ft. W. & C.	65	Missouri 6s	55
T. W. & W.	41	California 7s	116½
Gal. & Chi.	84½	Erie 5th bds	101½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	98 @ 98¼	U. S. 1 year cer.	97¼
7.30 Notes	103¼@103½	U. S. 5s, '74 coup.	89½
Demand Notes	130½	Do, '71 rgtd	90

MONEY MARKET—Heavy at 5@6.
Sterling Exchange dull at 148@148.
Gold firmer; opening dull at 34½@34¾; closing firm at 35.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
G & C U R R	969	6890	1627	2603	350	484
R I R R	120	700	....	....	....	....
Ill C R R	279	1950	2100	600	....	350
C B & Q R R	383	350	....	1209	....	140
N W R R	294	1400	24	751	348	....
A & St L R R	460	....	....	700	....	....
Total	2488	10690	3751	5853	598	974

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle.
G & C U R R	20040	....	....	1920	1228	56
R I R R	....	2280	....	2877	191	85
Ill C R R	16300	16300	890	1550	170	....
C B & Q R R	....	17863	....	2184	99	....
N W R R	3180	....	....	200	384	12
A & St L R R	2245	750	....	240	47	120
Total	41765	36143	890	10921	2183	273

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the leading markets for Breadstuffs were quiet and easier; but Provisions were firm.

The receipts of Hogs during the past twenty-four hours were 13,104—of which 2,183 were dressed. On the corresponding date last year the receipts of Hogs were 7,600.

The market for Dressed Hogs to-day was firmer with an advance of about 5c on good averages. Light Hogs, however, were without material change, especially for lots held over from last week. Fresh arrivals met with ready sale at full prices. The range of prices paid was $3.50@4.40, the bulk of the sales being at 4.00@4.25, dividing on 200 lbs. Extra heavy were quick at $4.30@4.40.

Live Hogs were in good supply to-day and the offerings generally were of a better quality than those of yesterday. The clear, cold weather, so favorable for cutting, has stimulated the packers and given an improved tone to the market. For heavy weights we note an active and buoyant market—closing firm at an improvement of 5@10c. Light averages were moderately active at yesterday's prices, but the packers generally are not disposed to pay the current prices, but hold back in anticipation of larger receipts. Holders, however, are firm in their views and refuse to submit to any depreciation. The transactions foot up some 9,000 at a range of $3.30@4.60—the latter figure being paid for several lots averaging 310 lbs and upwards.

In the market for Beef Cattle there are no new features. The receipts continue light and generally of inferior qualities. For good and extra shipping beeves there is an active demand at full prices. About 200 head changed hands at $2.50@3.50 for medium to extra.

The Provision market was generally firm. Mess Pork is in good demand at $12.75, but holders are firm at $13.00. A lot of 500 brls country packed Mess changed hands to-day at $12.62½. Prime Mess Pork is in active demand and we quote the market firm at $11.00, at which price 250 brls changed hands. At the close holders of round lots were asking $11.25. English Meats are quiet and steady—with sales of only about 400 bxs at 5⅞c for Short Boneless, 5¾c for Short Rib and Long Boneless and 5⅜c for Cumberland Middles. Bulk meats are quiet, but holders are firm, and the transactions are necessarily light—a lot of 2,500 pcs country cut Bulk Hams having changed hands at 5¼c packed in slack hhds, and 3,000 pcs Bulk Sides, loose, at 5¼c. Green meats are firm, with sales of 7,000 pcs at 4¾c for Hams and 3½c for Shoulders. A lot of 100 brls pickled Hams was sold at $11.50, but they are generally held at $12.00. Lard was in active demand, and we note an advance of ⅛c per lb, with sales of about 1,800 pkgs at 8¾@8⅞c for prime city kettle rendered (one round lot of 500 trcs of a well known brand bringing the outside figure;) 8¼@8⅜c for steam rendered; and 8c for No 1 Lard. Holders of prime kettle were generally firm at 8⅞c, with a very active inquiry at 8⅞c; and steam was mostly held at 8⅜c, with eager buyers at 8¼c. White Grease was sold at 7¼c, and Mixed at 6⅞c.

The Flour market was quiet but firm, buyers and sellers being 10@20c apart in their views, with sales of choice spring extras at $4.95, and fair to good at $4.50@4.65. Choice winter extras were sold at $6.00.

The Wheat market was quiet and a shade lower, but sellers were generally unwilling to submit to a depreciation, and the transactions were light, at $1.00@1.04 for No 1 Spring; 93@94c for No 2 Spring; and 75c for Rejected Spring. Winter wheat was quiet and inactive, the market ruling a shade easier, with sales of No. 2 Red at $1.05@1.06, and Rejected Red at 87c. At the close the market was very quiet, with but little disposition to operate either on the part of buyers or sellers.

Corn was dull and ½c lower, with sales of Mixed Corn in store at 43½@44c, the market closing weak at the inside figure.

Oats were dull and ½@1c lower—with sales of No 1 in store at 43@45c. Rye was quiet and 1c per bushel lower—with light sales of No 1 at 69c. Barley was in good demand and firm—prime samples selling at $1.10, and medium grade at 75@80c. No 2 Barley in store was sold at 87c.

Seeds were firm—with liberal sales of Timothy at $1.75@1.90 for medium to prime. Cloverseed was sold at $5.25; but prime is held at $5.45@5.50. Flaxseed is in good demand at $2.20@2.25.

Highwines were sold at 33½@34c—sellers generally holding at the outside quotation. The inquiry, however, was less active to-day, and the feeling less buoyant.

Domestic Salt is steady at $2.25 for Fine, and Coarse is held at $2.12½. Foreign Salt is steady and more active—with sales of Turk's Island at $2.25 per sack of four bushels, and 1,000 sks Liverpool Ground Alum at $1.75 on dock.

Cooperage was steady at $1.35@1.40 for Pork Barrels; $1.75 for Lard Tierces; and 55c for Lard Kegs.

Domestic Produce in California.

By the San Francisco *Price Current* of Dec. 16th, we find wheat quoted at $1.25@2.00—the supply being light and the export demand active. A sale of "8,000 lbs Yellow Corn" is reported at $2.15 per 100 lbs. A shipment of 300 brls Corn Meal from New York for that port is noticed as "the first of that character in years." Oats are quoted at 2⅛@2¼c—(we presume) per lb—although it is not stated. Barley is quoted at 2@2¼c. A cargo of apples had arrived, and were sold at 3½@4½c per lb—extra reds selling at 5c.

One ship is reported as taking on a cargo of 28,000 sks wheat for Liverpool. Another vessel was loading with flour, wheat, oats, &c., for Sidney—and two more vessels were up for wheat to Liverpool.

Stock of Beef and Pork in New York, Jan. 1.

The following is a statement of the amount of pork and beef in New York and Brooklyn on the 1st inst., with comparative figures:

PORK.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Clear	454	579	393
Mess	57,170	79,310	8,100
Thin mess	1,509	2,841	248
Prime mess	1,989	2,482	2,189
Plank	38	81	20
Prime	4,955	4,927	2,304
Rumps	405	1,055	436
Refuse mess	7,310	8,595	1,197
Refuse prime	937	1,050	[illegible]
Other refuse	2,545	2,649	3,180
Uninspected	23,817	25,330	15,789
Total	100,791	128,789	33,519

BEEF.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Repacked mess	3,044	1,897	6,1[illegible]
Repacked Chicago do	4,913	3,046	8,190
Railroad beef	87	87	72
Refuse mess	1,389	2,094	1,074
Refuse prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other refuse	2,077	935	1,063
Trcs prime mess	2,442	[illegible]	547
Country mess	9,855	3,935	1,238
Country prime	1,223	874	613
Uninspected, trcs	7,329	5,195	4,197
Uninspected, brls	78,743	36,639	18,592
Total	111,473	54,593	36,698

Dressed Hogs in Detroit—Jan. 6.

Market without important change. The offerings are good at a range of $4.12½@4.50. Choice lots of heavy go off readily at $4.50, and in a few exceptionable cases 10c higher has been paid.

Dressed Hogs in Toledo—Jan. 6.

Sale of 100 head on p. t., supposed to be 4½c; 200, heavy, on the market to-day at $4.40 did not find a taker.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Jan. 6.

Prices of wheat ruled 1c higher, but the advance was not fully sustained. Sales of 14,000 bushels were reported on 'Change at $1.03½@1.04 for No 1 in store, $1.01 for No. 2 in Higby's, $1.05 for club and $1.02@1.08 for red and white winter delivered. The sales of No. 1 were chiefly at $1.04, but the highest offers after the New York report came in were $1.03½. The ruling offers for No. 2 in the later elevators were 93½@94c, but we heard of no sales at either price. The market closed weak for all descriptions.—*Sentinel.*

Milwaukee Hog Market.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Under light receipts and a favorable change in the weather, dressed hogs advanced fully 10c yesterday. The sales on 'Change show averages of $4.00@4.50 for medium to good averages, and $4.60 for extra heavy. Some lots were taken without particular regard to size at $4.00@4.25, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts, live and dressed, amounted to only 1,140 head, of which all but 200 were dressed. The sales of live hogs did not indicate any material change in the market.

Toledo Wheat Market—Jan. 5.

There is some offering; we quote, sales as follows: White Michigan $1.30@1.37; white Wabash No 1, $1.34; No 2, $1.11; red Michigan, $1.10@1.12; No 1 red $1.10; No 2, $1.08; rejected, 98c.

St. Louis Hog Market—Jan. 6.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Sales since our last of 235 head, in three or four lots, at $4@4.25 ₩ lb net, dividing on 200 lbs, and 206 head averaging 180 lbs at $4.15. Some 3,000 head on the other side of the river unsold. A good many on the way from the interior of Missouri.

Buffalo Cattle Market—Jan. 5.

The receipts of cattle last week were 1,897 head against 1,938 for the previous week, a decrease of 41 head. The market has ruled dull and heavy during the entire week, prices having ruled low, and not a single sale has been reported.

The receipts of hogs were 13,959 head against 16,193 for the previous week, a decrease of 2,234 head. The market was dull, with sales at $3.50@4.25.

Buffalo Grain Market—Jan. 5.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

Wheat—market quiet. A sale of 8,000 bu red winter western was reported this morning on private terms, and Saturday afternoon 4,400 bu good No 2 Chicago spring at $1.04. Corn in fair demand and market firm. Sales 3,000 bu from store Saturday afternoon at 59c. This morning 5,600 bu, also from store, at 58½@58¾c. Oats and other grains quiet and no sales.

New York Seed Market—Jan. 5.

A dull market for clover seed at 10@10½c. Timothy seed is steady at $2.25@2.50 ₩ bu. Rough flax seed is firm at $2.75@2.90 ₩ bu.

Cleveland Wheat Market—Jan. 5.

Steady at $1.12½@1.15 for red on track. Sale on Saturday evening of 2,800 bu red at $1.15 from store.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Jan. 5.

There is a good demand for cloverseed, and part of the decline noted last week has been recovered. Sales of 3,000 bushels fair and prime at $6.12½@6.37½ ₩ 64 lbs, and from the wagons at $6.25@6.75. To-day 800 bushels sold at $6.50@6.87½. 2,000 bags were taken to New York for exportation on private terms. Timothy is worth $1.75@2.25, as in quality. Flaxseed has declined to $1.80@1.85 ₩ bu.

Baltimore Coffee Market—Jan. 3.

The market remains quiet, both buyers and sellers showing but little disposition to operate. To-day we have only to note a sale of 50 bags prime Rio at 30c ₩ lb. Quotations are nominal, viz.: Rio 29@30c; Laguayra 30c, and Java 35c ₩ lb.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market for Barreled Pork firm. Box and Bulk Meats quiet. Lard firm, with an upward tendency. Sales: 250 brls Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 500 brls country packed Mess Pork at $12.62½; 3,000 pcs Bulk Sides, loose, at 5¼c; 2,500 pcs country cut Bulk Hams at 5¼c, packed in slack casks; 100 brls sweet pickled Hams at $11.50; 4,000 pcs Green Hams at 4¾c; 3,000 pcs Green Shoulders at 3½c; 200 boxes Short Middles at 6⅛c; 100 boxes Cumberland Middles at 5⅜c; 100 boxes Short Boneless Middles, in two lots, at 6⅛c; 500 trcs prime city Kettle rendered Lard at 8¾c; 100 trcs prime city Kettle rendered Leaf Lard at 8⅞c; 400 trcs prime country (Farmington, Iowa,) steam rendered Leaf Lard at 8⅜c; 500 trcs city steam rendered do at 8¼c; 300 trcs steam at 8⅜c; 150 trcs Head Lard at 8c; 100 pkgs Mixed Grease at 6⅞c; 50 trcs White at 7¼c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady. Sales: 145 pkgs good to prime at 13@16c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,183. Market about 5c better on heavy hogs; but light are unchanged. Sales:

22 Hogs averaging	270 lbs at		$4.40
25 ..	250	..	4.40
20 ..	270	..	4.40
13 ..	241	..	4.35
8 ..	220	..	4.30
75 ..	225	..	4.30
80 ..	180	..	3.50

—All under 200 lbs.

75 Hogs, at $4.00	and 4.30	dividing on	200 lbs.
12 .. 4.00	and 4.30	.. ..	200 lbs.
13 .. 4.00	and 4.30	.. ..	200 lbs.
14 .. 4.10	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
140 .. 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
190 .. 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
17 .. 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
40 .. 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
90 .. 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
111 .. 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	200 lbs.
27 .. 3.90	and 4.20	.. ..	200 lbs.
130 $3.80, 4.00	and 4.25	divdg on	150 & 200 lbs.
200 3.75, 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	150 & 200 lbs.
150 3.75, 4.00	and 4.25	.. ..	150 & 200 lbs.
50 3.50, 3.75	and 4.10	.. ..	150 & 190 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 2,488 brls. Market very firm but not active. Sales: 200 brls choice white winter at $6.00; 100 brls "Hanchett's" spring extra at $4.95; 100 brls choice extra at $4.95; 300 brls good spring extra at $4.65; 100 brls fair extra at $4.50.

WHEAT—Received, 10,690 bu. Demand less active and market quiet and a shade easier. Sales: 2,000 bu No 2 Red Winter in store at $1.06; 1,000 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu Rejected Winter in store at 87c; 400 bu No 1 Spring (in Munger & Armour's) at $1.00; 400 bu do at $1.01; 1,400 bu do in (Newberry's) at $1.03; 1,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.03; 400 bu at $1.04; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring (in Newberry and Munn & Scott's) at 94c; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at 93½c; 1,500 bu do at 93c.

CORN—Received, 3,751 bu. Market quiet and ½c lower. Sales:—4,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 44c; 10,000 bu do at 43¾c; 35,000 bu do at 43½c. Ear Corn on track is in active demand at 45c ₩ 70 lbs.

OATS—Received, 5,853 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales:—1,000 bu No 1 in store (fresh receipts in Munn & Scott's at 45c; 1,500 bu do (same house) at 44½c; 11,000 bu do (winter receipts in A. D. & Co's) at 44c; 500 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 44c; 500 bu do (in North Side houses) at 43c; 500 bu do at 43½c.

RYE—Received, 598 bu. Demand less active and market 1c lower. Sale: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 69c.

BARLEY—Received, 974 bu. Market firm. Sales:—120 bags prime at $1.10 on track; 400 bu do at $1.10 del; 400 bu medium at 75c on track; 30 bags do at 80c on track; 400 bu No. 2 Barley in store (in Flint and Thompson's) at 87c.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand, and firm. Sales:—100 bu and 176 bags prime at $1.90; 100 bu do at $1.85; 150 bu at $1.75@1.80; 80 bags fair in lots, at $1.75.

CLOVER SEED—30 bu fair quality at $5.25. Demand good and market firm. Prime held at $5.40@5.50.

FLAX SEED—57 bags good at $2.20.

HIGHWINES—100 brls yesterday evening at 34c; 50 brls to-day at 34c, free of storage till 15th, and delivered free; 50 brls to-day at 33½c.

BEANS—9 brls common at $1.40; 25 brls good at $2.15.

SALT—Domestic Fine steady and active at $2.25 ₩ brl; but Coarse is dull and held at $2.12½. Foreign Salt more active. Sales, 1,000 sks Liverpool Ground Alum at $1.75 on dock; 282 sks Turk's Island Salt at $2.25 per sack of 4 bushels.

COOPERAGE—Active and steady. Sales, 80 Lard Tierces at $1.80 in store; 180 do at $1.80 delivered; 60 do at $1.80 del; 100 do at $1.75 on track; 200 Pork Barrels at $1.35 on track; 50 do at $1.40 del; 250 Lard Kegs at 55c.

DRIED FRUIT—90 brls Michigan Dried Apples at 6c. Market firm. Prime Eastern and Ohio held at 6¾c; choice peeled apples at 8¾c.

MILL STUFFS—75 bags Middlings at $12.00 on track.

BROOM CORN—Market firm. Sales 3 tons prime at $150.00.

SUGARS—Firm. We quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11½@12
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14½@14¾
White coffee, A	13¼@13½
Coffee, B	12¾@13
Extra coffee, C	12½@12¾

HIDES—Quiet. We continue to quote:

Dry Flint	16@16½c
Green Cured	9@9½c
Dry Salted	13@13½c
Green Country	7c

EGGS—15@16c ₩ doz for fresh.

POULTRY—Dull. Chickens ₩ doz $1.00@1.25; Turkeys ₩ lb 4@5c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 273. Market quiet. Sales were:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
25	1300	$3.50	22	1150	$2.75
70	1234	2.90	17	1025	2.35

HOGS—Received, 10,921. Heavy weights in active demand—closing firm at an advance of 5@10c. Light averages quiet and unchanged. Sales were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
224	310	$4.00	99	273	$3.60
400	342	4.00	151	266	3.55
47	331	3.90	49	240	3.50
44	347	3.85	51	265	3.50
46	332	3.85	524	228	3.45
134	293	3.80	151	240	3.40
255	269	3.75	598	230	3.42½
255	304	3.75	53	268	3.35
56	270	3.67½	69	213	3.30
143	292	3.65			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Less active, and scarcely so firm. Sales 1,400 bales at 69c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Less active and drooping, at $6.35@6.60 for extra state; $5.85@6.10 for super western; $6.45@6.80 for common to medium extra western; $6.90@7.00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $7.10@8.25 for trade brands, closing with sellers disposed to accept a slight decline.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat less active, and closes a shade easier. Chicago spring $1.23@1.34; Mil club $1.32@1.39; winter red western $1.45@1.50; winter red Illinois $1.40. Corn—only a limited business doing, without material chance. Oats in fair request at 67@71c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm with fair demand for Rio at 27½@29c; Santos 28½@29; 115 bags Maracaibo at 31@32c; Java at 34c. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses firm; old crop New Orleans 39@44c; hf brls do, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market opened steady and closed easier at $14.12½@14.25 for mess; $11.50@12.50 for prime; $16.50 for prime mess. Dressed hogs a shade firmer; sales at 5⅛@5¼c for western. Lard less active but very firm at 9¾@10c.

MARRIED

At Sandwich, DeKalb County, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. Hartman, Mr. W. G. SERRINE and Miss MARY A. LATHAM, both of Sandwich.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 7th inst., ELIZABETH BUTTERFIELD, widow of the late Hon. Justin Butterfield, aged 70 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 7th inst., of Cramp, ANTON STAAF, youngest son of Henrietta and John M. Staaf. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 a. m., from the residence, corner of Cass and Michigan streets.

In this city, on the 6th inst., EVERELD DeLAFAYETTE DAY, brother of D. W. C. Day, aged 20 years and 5 months.

Funeral to-morrow (Friday) from 99 1-2 Van Buren street, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

General Notices.

BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE.

Inspection or Grain Tickets, issued by the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, will be redeemed at the office of the Secretary of the Board, when presented in sums of not less than one dollar.

By order of the Board. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.
ja5-y728-1w

FOUND—On the 2d instant, a two year old COLT, dark bay (nearly brown.) Can be seen at the U. S. Express Barn. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

LOST—On New Year's Eve, a Memorandum Book, with the owner's name written on cover, and valuable to the owner only. Whoever will return the same will receive a suitable reward. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 85 North Franklin st.

STRAYED—On Saturday, Jan. 3d, from E. PRICE'S Stables, Couch Place, rear of Tremont House, a small cream colored Pony, white tail and mane. The finder will please return him, to the above place, and his expenses will be paid.

STRAYED—From the subscribers on Saturday night last a light Bay Horse, eight or nine years old, medium size, with a star in the forehead and light legs. Whoever will return the same or give information where he may be found will be suitably rewarded. MURPHY & MERRIFIELD, 278 Canal street, corner Polk.

Amusements.

MABIE'S Winter Garden, Washington Street, opposite the Court House. Performance every night and Saturday Afternoon.

Thursday Evening, January 8th, 1863. First appearance of the JOVIAL COMEDIAN, JESTER AND VAULTER, DAN COSTELLO, Who is engaged for a few nights only, and will at each performance enliven the entertainments with his COMIC RECITATIONS, and astonish the audience with his DESPERATE LEAPS over Horses, Elephants, &c.

DEN STONE .... Equestrian Director. GEO. S. COLE .... Treasurer.

Ninth Week of Mabie's Mammoth Menagerie and Superior Circus Troupe.

This establishment is nightly filled by the elite and fashion of Chicago and is gaining popularity every day.

100 Specimens of Rare Living Wild Animals.

The best pair of performing Elephants in the World. Twenty first class performers, headed by the great MELVILLE FAMILY, the talent and skill of whom is alone sufficient for a show of more than ordinary note.

☞ City Railway Tickets taken at the establishment.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 8th, 1863, BENEFIT OF THE MELVILLE FAMILY, On which occasion THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY WILL BE BROUGHT INTO REQUISITION, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

First and only appearance of HIRAM MARKS, THE CLOWN.

First and only night of JAMES MELVILLE as Vocalist, who will, by special request, sing an IRISH SONG.

First and only night of MADAME LOUISE MELVILLE in a BEAUTIFUL MEDLEY DANCE.

First and only night of Messrs. SHAFFER and ANDREWS in their new and astounding act entitled AERO-DYNAMEACITATION.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7½.

Engagement of the world-renowned Comic couple, MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Mrs. Florence .... In Five Characters.
Mr. Florence .... In Two Characters.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 8TH, 1863, the great Irish Drama of SHANDY MAGUIRE.

Shandy Maguire .... Mr. Florence.

GRAND DANCE .... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the protean farce of THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

☞ Friday, BENEFIT OF MRS. FLORENCE.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Return of the PEOPLE'S FAVORITES, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. Arlington, Leon and Donniker's MINSTRELS, Excelsior Troupe of the World—Fourteen Star Performers. (FROM 585 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.) Will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Chicago On MONDAY, January 5th, And every evening during the week, in all their NEW and ORIGINAL style of Ethiopean Minstrelsy. Doors open at ½ before 7, concert commences ¼ before 8 o'clock P. M. ☞ Admission 25 cents.
ja1-y728-6t E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL.

"We Come Again with Songs to Greet You."

Frank River's MELODEON TROUPE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Melodeon Troupe, a Company combining more talent and beauty than any five troupes in the country. Will appear AT BRYAN HALL, FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY! COMMENCING ON Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7th, 1863.

☞ The popular and talented Philadelphia Melodeon Troupe comprises the most carefully selected and versatile Company of Ethiopian Performers, Dancers, Vocalists and Musicians now travelling.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

For further particulars, see programmes of the day and illuminated posters.

Admission .... 25 Cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon for the accommodation of Families and Children. Doors open at 2 o'clock; Performance to commence at 3 precisely.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets. M. C. Campbell ... Manager; John Parker ... Treasurer; Ned Davis ... Stage Manager; Frank Edwards ... Agent. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. To witness the performances of this great COMBINATION OF ARTISTS, whose combined efforts meet the approval of both Press and Public. An entire change to-night. The Old Original CAMPBELL MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND, M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager. From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York City. Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock. No lady admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. Front seats reserved for Ladies. Gentlemanly Ushers in attendance. ☞ See Photographs of Company at Hall entrance.

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND. Office 98 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Concerts, &c. Being in constant correspondence with both Dodsworth and Downing of New York, we have unequalled facilities for obtaining all the latest Music and Dances. Post Office Box 338. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAFFEE, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN BAND. OFFICE—Kingsbury Block, Room No. 15. Music furnished for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Serenades, &c. Having lately received from Bassford, of New York a splendid selection of new and fashionable dancing music, and being composed of the best Musicians and Callers, we are sure of giving satisfaction where good music is required. W. Burkhard, Leader. H. DeClerque, Conductor, Prof. Wedgwood, and F. Fitzgerald, Callers.

WEDGWOOD'S DANCING ACADEMY, Union Hall, Kingsbury Block, Randolph street. Evenings for practice, Monday and Thursday. Class for young LADIES, MISSES and MASTERS, every Saturday at 2 p. m. Soirée every Tuesday and Friday. Cars will leave Randolph street after the dance, on the State and Madison lines for the accommodation of guests who attend on Friday evenings. For cards of invitation please call at the Hall or at H. M. Higgins' Music Store.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of meeting. The late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. I have secured the services of two highly accomplished LADY TEACHERS, who will assist in all classes. Post Office address, Box 3132. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET. Elegant Seven Octave Piano Forte AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock, precisely, we will sell at our Salesroom, 38 Lake street, one full rosewood case, 7 octave and full iron frame PIANO FORTE, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, N. Y. It is a very superior instrument, and those wishing a first-class Piano will find it to their interest to attend the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 9th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 38 Lake street, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, marble top and other Tables, Hat Racks, Parlor Chairs, Easy, Rocking and Reception Chairs, Etageres, Book Cases, Extension Dining Tables, cane seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. Also, Plain and ornamental Oval and Square Mirrors, with a great variety of Household Goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Rooms with board can be had by applying at 34 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at 63 Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can get good day board at a reasonable price, with a small family in the Lake House. Apply at No. 1 Post Office Box 3189, or call at Parlor No. 7, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, with board; also, three or four day boarders wanted at 107 State street.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can find a good boarding place, in a private family, near the corner of Wells street. Good table and comfortable house.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—House to let and Furniture for sale. Address Box 697, Chicago.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 111 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. ... Old ones taken in exchange. ... Do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 109 Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE; DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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[illegible] 6 copies 2.00
[illegible] copies 7.00
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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

"... giving freedom to the slave we ensure ... to the free—honorable alike in what ... and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just; a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and the good God must forever bless.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE, DEC. 1, 1862.

THE PROCLAMATION!

New Year's Gift to Humanity.

NATION BORN IN A DAY.

Three Millions of Freedmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord) 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in a time of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary War measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, designate as the States and parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that, in all cases where allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages, and I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"English Neutrals."

... at Prairie Grove, Arkansas ... a Minie bullet and a cartridge ... were taken from the cartridge-box of a rebel on the battle field ... immediately after our recent victory. The label has "E. & Co." on it. Our correspondent ... without the aid of English ... Prairie Grove would never ...

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863. | NUMBER 36.

THE PROCLAMATION.

We see the beginning of the end. The rebellion which has made unexpected headway against the enginery of war and the material power of the nation, is at last opposed by an Idea, and the struggle which, thus far, has been neither flattering nor creditable to the warlike capacity of the North, divided and torn as it has been by opposing factions, will be renewed in another and a better way. We at last have a Policy, and, as the Proclamation proves, a Man. We have at last a full declaration of the extent of the war power in the President and an expressed determination to invoke that power in its greatest breadth, for the salvation of the Republic. We have a bond of Union in which all truly loyal men may be included. We have a light set on a hill toward which all men, whatever may be the progress of the fight, can look with hopefulness and faith, and know that as long as it shines, the cause is not lost. We have the last and best evidence of the thorough loyalty and deep earnestness of Abraham Lincoln, who may, hereafter claim a proud place among the benefactors of the human kind. We have an assurance than which nothing can be more satisfactory, that until the last soldier of the righteous cause has offered up his life for the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, and until the last dollar is expended in the maintenance of our armies in the field, the grand effort for the preservation of the national life and honor will not be given up. We have a rallying cry that every soldier will joyfully echo, and that will give force to every blow that may be directed at the opposing host. We have now a weapon of fearful potency, the brandishing of which has already sent consternation to every rebel heart. We have the Proclamation—a late but grateful recognition of the finger of God in the affairs of nations as of individual men—a tardy but sincere acknowledgment that in war as in peace, the cause which wins an enduring victory must be that which has set upon it the seal of the everlasting Right. Invoking the aid of Heaven and the sympathy of mankind, basing our efforts not upon entities of political growth, but upon the eternal verities acknowledged of God and men, we must succeed. It is the Union for which we fight. It is an Union purified and ennobled by the heat of a furnace seven times heated, that shall be our reward.

There need be no fears of the result of what Mr. Lincoln has done. Traitors in the North, as well as in the South, may rave and threaten. Faction may do its worst, and Despotism may gnash its teeth; but backed by our army of a million of armed men, justified by the Constitution of the country, sustained by the approving voices of an immense majority of the citizens of the loyal States, we may dismiss all fear of resistance to the decree that he has sent forth. We shall hear threats without number; but they will be impotent. We shall hear groans that are pitiable, but they will, because simulated, excite no grief. Slavery dies hard even at the North, where men serve it without any of its rewards, but die it must. In the civilization of mankind, its time has come. The President pronounces a doom that was long ago registered in the councils where the destinies of nations are shaped. From this day this nation is wedded to Freedom and a purer and better Democracy. Seas of blood may be crossed before the solid ground upon which a re-united people may stand can be reached; all the manifold woes that follow in the wake of war may be endured; but the end is exaltation of Liberty and the perpetuation of the glories of the Republic.

Our readers who with us have learned to hate oppression, in all its forms, and to love freedom in all its manifestations, who agree with us in a thorough destation and an ever-present fear of that gigantic power, black, portentous and appalling, that has overshadowed our country, and who, in the darkest days have never ceased to hope—to hope even when treason in high places, imbecility, cowardice and jealousy in the field, and a disloyal and impudent faction in our midst forbade hope to spring—will be eager to rejoice with us in this promise of the consummation of all that for which they and we have labored so faithfully and so long. That the blow which has fallen at last, ought to have been delivered eighteen months ago when rebellion was first gathering its forces for the attack, will not now lessen the joy and gratitude that we feel, as we see it descend with crushing weight upon that monster wrong that seeks the destruction of all that our national pride holds dear. That we who have faithfully preached the whole truth, thereby exciting the fear of timid friends, the more intense hatred of enemies, the sneers and scoffings of those who copy bad manners with bad principles, should feel elate in knowing that the government and the nation have come to our belief at last, ought not to excite surprise. If we have never faltered, it is because we never doubted. If we have never feared, it is because we had profound faith in the logic of events, and because with no mean prescience we knew that the day would surely come in which the wisdom and necessity of our course would be vindicated in a way to clear up and remove all questions of patriotism and right. We have our reward, not in the opportunity for claiming clearer vision or a wider range of thought than have been given to those who have been our steady assailants, but in the grateful assurance that the cause of our dear country is advanced, and that the interests of human freedom are not forgotten. With that we are content.

APPEAL FOR UNION.

We appeal to men of property and men of industry and the men of peace. The policy of the Government is fully declared. Its last great weapon has been taken in hand. The power of the rebellion, and the power of the constituted authorities of the Republic stand face to face. Now for the grapple. It will end either in the infinite humiliation and disgrace of the North, the virtual subjugation of the Free States, and the overthrow of popular liberty as founded on that corner-stone of all true Democracy, "man is superior to his accidents;" or in the quick destruction of all opposing forces, the complete re-establishment of the national authority in all the revolted districts, the second assertion of the justice and necessity of the Democratic principle, and the deliverance of the country from the sin and shame of buying and selling men. We must have one of the two results—a country all slave or a country with no slave.

Men of property, which shall we, which do you, accept? It may be yours to determine. A large class of politicians in the North will make the Proclamation the excuse and justification for the attempt to foment divisions, to hinder and embarrass our armies, to create popular disturbances, to insult and defy the Government, and transfer that war which has ruined and desolated the South, to our own doors. They will appeal to your passions and to your antipathies. They will set to work all the enginery by which you may be shaken, and their object accomplished. For the most part they have little to lose; but do you wish a revolution here at home? Are your possessions of so little value that you can afford to offer them on the altar of slavery, that the business of man-selling and woman-whipping may go on? Men of industry, are you willing to lay down the implements that you wield and take the sword to complete the destruction of what the Fathers built? Men of peace, are you ready to embark in the business of cutting your neighbors' throats, solely that a few factious and disloyal men in the North and their allies of the South may win a triumph that will make Liberty weep? Discourage, then, we entreat you, all suggestions of revolutionary violence here—all opposition to the Government in its lawful endeavors. The President has made no mistake. He has violated no law. No man is shameless enough to say that he intends usurpation of any popular right, or encroachment upon any liberty that any loyal citizen enjoys. The men who so pretend, know that they lie. As you value all those things for which men labor—property, security, peace, liberty—we exhort you to yield nothing to what treason will urge, to abate nothing from what good citizenship demands. The times are perilous. A word may act as a spark in which the property of all may be consumed, by which industry may be dried up at its fountain, and by which peace, except at the end of scenes that make humanity shudder, will be prayed for in vain. We labor for no such consummation. See to it that you do not!

STOP LYING!

The Proclamation will open wider still the floodgates of calumny and falsehood; and the lies by which Mr. Lincoln has been assailed are as nothing compared with those that are yet to come. We squelch one to-day, as it is the most dangerous and wanton that has yet appeared. It is that which asserts that the President, in his CIVIL CAPACITY, has decreed emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and is guilty of gross usurpation of power,—that he has not only violated the Constitution, but assumed the prerogatives of a King. It is a lie, because,

1st. The President, in freeing the slaves of rebels, does not act in a civil capacity at at all; but as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; and, because,

2d. As such, he is clothed with discretionary power to suppress insurrection, the exercise of which he cannot neglect without a violation of his oath.

3d. No provision of the Constitution is violated, whatever he may decree for rebels in arms against the Government. He might in his dealings with them outrage humanity, set the usages of civilized nations at defiance, and bring upon himself and upon the country the execrations of all the world but violate the Constitution he could not, unless he trampled upon the rights of loyal men. The rebels in arms, are as alien enemies, and if it be admitted that he might, as Commander-in-Chief, liberate the slaves of an invading army—say a Spanish army that had landed upon our shores and was captured, it must be admitted that he can manumit the slaves of a rebel army and the slaves of all those who give that army their support in its war against the Republic.

4th. Rebels have no constitutional rights to be violated. They spit upon and tread under their feet all the provisions of the Constitution; they refuse the performance of the duties which it implies; and they disown and repudiate with infinite scorn and loathing its guaranties. Hence it is clear that they cannot claim its protection.

5th. If, as a war measure and in the exercise of the discretionary power conferred upon the President as the head of the army, he cannot dispossess the enemy of his slaves, who, in the eyes of the local law, are property, he cannot seize or order the seizure of a rebel horse whose rider has been slain in battle. If he cannot, as a war measure, seize upon what personal effects a rebel possesses, in the exercise of his sworn duty to overcome the enemies of the Constitution, he surely cannot order his soldiers to take a rebel's life. As life is infinitely more sacred than property, the admission of the right to take the former is a confession of the stronger and more indisputable right to use as the demands of war may dictate, the latter. Yet who contends that a rebel assailant of our army may not be lawfully shot?

6th. The President has never asserted, has never claimed, has never intimated, has never dreamed, even, that, as a civil magistrate—a coequal branch of the civil government—he has the right to loose a slave bound by the local law. No one of his friends, here or elsewhere, have ever set up such a claim; and were it anywhere to be urged they would unanimously resist it. Their ground is, and it is unquestionably tenable, that as Commander-in-Chief, he has the same right to lay down rules and regulations which shall govern all the armies in the field, and their relation to the enemy, as either Gen. Grant or Gen. Banks has for the particular army that he may command. That right is indisputable. It is in the Constitution. It is inherent in his high office. It is a necessity of government, and must be acknowledged. All men must admit it. Yet when admitted, it does not leave the enemies of the President a peg upon which to stand. Who would arraign Banks as a violator of the Constitution, should he use and free Beauregard's or Jeff. Davis' body servants who might fall into his hands? The President proposes to do no more.

But we need not go on. The question is so plain that none who are not wilfully ignorant or wilfully treasonable can pretend to misunderstand it. Hence when we see a journal confounding the discretionary war power of the President as Commander-in-Chief, with his ordinary functions as civil magistrate; when we hear the President denounced for the exercise of what is a right as clear as the sun at noon day—a right wielded by an honest man as that sun shines upon, and for a purpose that commends itself to the justice and common sense of mankind—we know that treason just as bold as it dare be, is at the bottom of the complaint, and that those who feel its animus wait only an opportunity to make common cause with the enemies by whom the best of men and justest of Governments are assailed.

THE CASE OF COLONEL SNELL.

The citizens of DeWitt county held a mass meeting last Saturday at Clinton, the county seat, for the purpose of denouncing the treatment received by their fellow-citizen, Colonel Snell, at the hands of the quasi-secesh Kentucky Generals. The action of the meeting, which was composed of men of both political parties, is published elsewhere in our columns. It will be remembered that Colonel Snell was arrested by order of an upstart of General Buell's creation, called General (?) Gilbert, taken to Louisville, and thrown into prison among rebels and thieves. His parole of honor was denied to him, though the streets and hotels were full of rebel officers who were allowed to go all over the city, wearing the uniform of traitors, on their parole. The only charge preferred against him was, that his regiment had sung "John Brown" while marching through the streets of Louisville. The company that sang it loudest was composed chiefly of Democrats—the Colonel himself being a Democrat all his lifetime.

Hon. Leonard Swett and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District Attorney, went to Louisville to get him discharged from prison. They asked Gilbert and Boyle to see the charges preferred against him. The only charge was that his regiment had sung "John Brown" in Kentucky. Gilbert said that Snell had got to be made an example of; that Illinois soldiers were all thieves, and that Col. Snell could be court-martialed and shot in fifteen minutes. The Colonel was finally relieved and ordered to report to Gov. Yates.

The citizens of Clinton appointed a committee to wait on the President and request him "to remove from command, "Gen. Boyle, Gen. Gilbert, and all such "other Federal officers in Kentucky, who "have outraged the feelings of loyal people, by exhibiting a more tender regard "for traitors, and traitors' property, than "the feelings and welfare of the patriotic "soldiers under their command."

The meeting also ask the President and Governor to reinstate Col. Snell in command of the gallant 107th regiment. It is high time that quasi secesh, wearing Federal shoulder straps, were cleared out of the army. They are a curse to the service. Far better for the Union if they and all their sympathizers, were in the rebel ranks, where they naturally belong.

EFFECT OF KENTUCKY POLICY.

Read the article from the Louisville *Journal* in an adjoining column. The *Journal* cannot account for the paralysis of the Federal troops and the success of the rebel banditti in that State. Morgan is now making his third predatory raid and will inflict more damage than on either of his former visits.

The true answer to the *Journal's* questions may not be pleasing in its sight, but the truth should be told. Those plundering excursions of the rebel guerillas and the "stupefaction of the troops" are the logical result of Kentucky policy. The State is suffering from a loathsome disease, self-imposed. Her politicians and people are severely afflicted with "Nigger on the brain,"—that's what's the matter.

The course pursued towards the citizens of the Western States who have gone to Kentucky as soldiers to protect the State, has been most infamous. They are put under quasi-loyal officers like Gilbert and Boyle, and subjected to all kinds of insults and indignities. Take the case of Gilbert, who is one of Buell's creatures. He is made a general for preferring false charges against the brave and gallant General Turchin, and placed in command of a whole army corps, and spends his time watching over the "peculiar institution," instead of attending to the protection of the railroad. If he had exhibited half the zeal and vigor in repelling rebel raids that he has in persecuting officers for letting their regiments sing patriotic songs, the *Journal* would have less cause to complain of "paralyzed troops," and "successful predatory incursions." How can our soldiers and officers be expected to manifest much enterprise or activity under commanders whose chief solicitude is the preservation of slavery? If Turchin, or Blunt, or Herron, or Jim Lane were in command of the thirty or forty thousand troops under Gilbert and Boyle, Morgan would as soon think of walking into a blazing fire as to cross their tracks. With either of these men in command the *Journal* would witness "impetuous dashes" of Federal cavalry upon rebel encampments, bold movements, rapid marches and "hurt rebels;" and the people of Kentucky would not have "to bow to her devastation and desolation as an inexorable necessity," albeit their ears might be shocked by the profane songs of freedom from the soldiers as they moved on the double-quick after Morgan's skedaddling bands. There is no other effectual cure for the deplorable condition of things existing in Kentucky.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

The American people believe that God rules the affairs of men. Individuals may for a time ignore that Providence, and contemn his authority, but in the end mankind are glad to acknowledge that Jehovah holds the nations in the hollow of His hand, and that He turns them whithersoever He will.

On this, the first day of the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, when Abraham Lincoln, raised up, as we believe, for this very purpose, gives freedom to three millions of slaves in the rebel States, let us take an example from history, that we may see how the hand of God delivered his people in the past, and how we have reason to hope His justice and wisdom will be vindicated in the future history of our own nation.

Invited by the King of Egypt, Jacob and his descendants settled in that rich land—, in all, about seventy souls. Kings ere long arose "who knew not Joseph," and made slaves of the Hebrews; but in spite of all oppression, they multiplied amazingly, and in little more than two hundred years—about the time that slavery has existed in this country—they too had become three millions of slaves. They were now a distinct, strong and consolidated people. God's purpose in planting them in Egypt was thus accomplished, and he sent Moses, a prophet, endowed with great piety, strong intellectual powers, and extensive learning, to the proud king of Egypt with the solemn injunction, "Let my people go, that they may serve me in the wilderness." The Egyptians and their king were in love with slavery, like the Democracy of our day, and the haughty monarch refused obedience to the command of God. How terribly slavery had debauched the Egyptian government, and what awful judgments the slave-drivers suffered before the Hebrews were allowed to depart, let the following extracts from sacred history tell. We quote from the BIBLE. The passages will be found in Exodus:

CHAPTER VII

THE PLAGUE OF BLOOD.

19. And the Lord spake unto Moses, Say unto Aaron, take thy rod, and stretch out thine hand upon the waters of Egypt, upon their streams, upon their rivers, and upon their ponds, and upon all their pools of water, that they may become blood; and that there may be blood throughout all the land of Egypt, both in vessels of wood, and in vessels of stone.

20. And Moses and Aaron did so as the Lord commanded; and he lifted up the rod and smote the waters that were in the river, in the sight of Pharaoh, and in the sight of his servants; and all the waters that were in the river were turned into blood.

21. And the fish that was in the river died; and the river stank, and the Egyptians could not drink of the water of the river; and there was blood throughout all the land of Egypt.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PLAGUE OF FROGS.

And the Lord spake unto Moses, Go unto Pharaoh, and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Let my people go that they may serve me.

5. And the Lord spake unto Moses, Say unto Aaron, Stretch forth thine hand with thy rod over the streams, over the rivers, and over the ponds, and cause frogs to come up upon the land of Egypt.

6. And Aaron stretched out his hand over the waters of Egypt; and the frogs came up, and covered the land of Egypt.

THE PLAGUE OF LICE.

16. And the Lord said unto Moses, Say unto Aaron, Stretch out thy rod, and smite the dust of the land, that it may become lice throughout all the land of Egypt.

17. And they did so; for Aaron stretched out his hand with his rod, and smote the dust of the earth, and it became lice in man and in beast; all the dust of the land became lice throughout all the land of Egypt.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

20. And the Lord said unto Moses, Rise up early in the morning, and stand before Pharaoh; (lo, he cometh forth to the water;) and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Let my people go, that they may serve me.

21. Else, if thou wilt not let my people go, behold, I will send swarms of flies upon thee, and upon thy servants, and upon thy people, and into thy houses; and the houses of the Egyptians shall be full of swarms of flies, and also the ground whereon they are.

22. And I will sever in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there; to the end thou mayest know that I am the Lord in the midst of the earth.

23. And I will put a division between my people and thy people; to-morrow shall this sign be.

24. And the Lord did so; and there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh, and into his servants' houses, and into all the land of Egypt: the land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MURRAIN OF BEASTS.

Then the Lord said unto Moses, Go in unto Pharaoh, and tell him, Thus saith the Lord God of the Hebrews, Let my people go, that they may serve me.

2. For if thou refuse to let them go, and wilt hold them still,

3. Behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thy cattle which is in the field, upon the horses, upon the asses, upon the camels, upon the oxen, and upon the sheep; there shall be a very grievous murrain.

4. And the Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt: and there shall nothing die of all *that is* the children's of Israel.

5. And the Lord appointed a set time, saying, To-morrow the Lord shall do this thing in the land.

6. And the Lord did that thing on the morrow, and all the cattle of Egypt died: but of the cattle of the children of Israel died not one.

7. And Pharaoh sent, and behold, there was not one of the cattle of the Israelites dead. And the heart of Pharaoh was hardened, and he did not let the people go.

THE PLAGUE OF BOILS.

8. And the Lord said unto Moses and unto Aaron, Take to you two handfuls of the ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh.

9. And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth *with* blains upon man and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt.

10. And they took ashes of the furnace, and stood before Pharaoh; and Moses sprinkled it up toward heaven; and it became a boil breaking forth *with* blains upon man, and upon beast.

11. And the magicians could not stand before Moses, because of the boils: for the boil was upon the magicians, and upon all the Egyptians.

THE PLAGUE OF HAIL.

22. And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch forth thine hand toward heaven, that there may be hail in all the land of Egypt, upon man, and upon beast, and upon every herb of the field, throughout the land of Egypt.

23. And Moses stretched forth his rod toward heaven, and the Lord sent thunder and hail, and the fire ran along upon the ground: and the Lord rained hail upon the land of Egypt.

24. So there was hail, and fire mingled with hail, very grievous, such as there was none like it in all the land of Egypt since it became a nation.

25. And the hail smote throughout all the land of Egypt all that was in the field, both man and beast; and the hail smote every herb of the field and brake every tree of the field.

26. Only in the land of Goshen, where the children of Israel *were*, was there no hail.

CHAPTER X.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

12. And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand over the land of Egypt for the locusts, that they may come up upon the land of Egypt, and eat every herb of the land, *even* all that the hail hath left.

13. And Moses stretched forth his rod over the land of Egypt, and the Lord brought an east wind upon the land all *that* day and all *that* night; *and* when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts.

14. And the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt, and rested in all the coasts of Egypt: very grievous *were they;* before them there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall be such.

15. For they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left: and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, through all the land of Egypt.

THE PLAGUE OF DARKNESS.

21. And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand toward heaven, that there may be darkness over the land of Egypt, even darkness *which* may be felt.

22. And Moses stretched forth his hand toward heaven; and there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days:

23. They saw not one another, neither rose any from his place for three days: but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FIRST-BORN SLAIN.

29. And it came to pass, that at midnight the Lord smote all the first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharaoh that sat on his throne, unto the first-born of the captive that *was* in the dungeon; and all the first-born of cattle.

30. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt: for *there was* not a house where *there was* not one dead.

Is it possible for the mind to conceive of anything more awful than these ten plagues? Read them again, and thank God that Abraham Lincoln is President of the United States, and by the stupendous wickedness of these slaveholders, and their abettors, that he has been forced to give freedom to another three millions of men before these awful Egyptian plagues have been sent upon our guilty nation. With us the Almighty has commenced with the last plague, for to-day thousands of households bitterly mourn the loss of their first born, slain by the demon of slavery. How many more are to be sacrificed, God only knows. One thing is certain, that if like the King of Egypt, the President falters and fails to let this people go, fearfulness and trembling may well fill the land. Judgments, awful even as those that fell upon Egypt, will be sure to overtake us. The child is born who will see thirty millions of people of African descent upon this continent, and as well attempt to dam up Niagara as to hold such a mass of men in bondage. God has prepared them to carry our free christian civilization to Africa, and thus Providence, as indicated by this most wicked war, is saying to America, "Let my people go!" Then let us thank God for Abraham Lincoln, and pray that through him the nine other plagues may be averted; and that as the proclamation of freedom rings through the land the angel of mercy may proclaim "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will toward men."

THE NUMBER OF FREEDMEN.

The President's New Year's gift to humanity knocks the shackles of more than three millions of American slaves and changes their legal condition from that of chattels to free men. The following table exhibits the number of bondmen brought from the darkness and degradation of Slavery to the light and joy of Freedom, according to the last census:

Alabama	435,080
Arkansas	111,115
Florida	61,745
Georgia	462,198
Louisiana (in part)	243,696
Mississippi	436,631
North Carolina	331,059
South Carolina	402,406
Texas	182,566
Virginia	450,498
Total	3,120,100

Of the whole slave population there will remain in the house of bondage a little longer, the following number:

Delaware	1,798
Kentucky	225,483
Louisiana (in part)	88,030
Maryland	87,189
Missouri	114,931
Tennessee	275,719
Virginia (in part)	40,337
Total	833,487

In point of fact the number of slaves in the territory excepted is considerably less than these figures indicate. The confiscation act of Congress, section 2, declares that the slaves of all persons engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, shall be liberated without compensation to the owners. And if Congress shall appropriate money to purchase the freedom of the slaves of loyal owners within the States named, the number so purchased would be less than half a million. It is estimated that one-third of the slaves in Missouri have been sent South by their owners. Great numbers have also been taken South out of Kentucky and Tennessee. And of the 26,561 belonging to the Fortress Monroe district, perhaps not a fourth remain there in bondage. The rest are either "contrabands" or removed further South. The same thing is true of those exempted from the operation of the proclamation in Louisiana.

Officers Absent Without Leave.

Over 350 officers are absent without leave from one grand division of the army alone. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*: If this dereliction (we substitute the word for "scoundrelism,") ran with uniform rankness through the other divisions of the army of the Potomac, 1,200 would be the total number, who, in defiance of law and disregard of shame, skulk from the enemy and shirk duty. The statement will be discredited and may require certification from the records of the War Department. But it is true. And Congress has been applied to, to relieve by a special law, the embarrassment of the War Department in dealing with the monstrous and shameful truth. The remedy to apply to the crime of a Colonel's, Captain's, or Lieutenant's desertion from his regiment, in the face of the enemy, seems a simple one. 'Tis to shoot him. But when it comes to shooting 1,200 officers! the milder remedy of striking their names from the army list is left, and the General-in-Chief and War Secretary sternly and justly adopted it, and began to apply it. But the business of the War Department and of the Executive got an instantaneous clog from the cloud of applicants, Congressmen and others, pleading for the re-installment of the dismissed officers, and proffering documentary evidence enough to pave Pennsylvania avenue, of their complete innocence in their absence from their posts, and of their indispensable necessity to the war. Huge as was the evil of this desertion, the advocacy of the deserters became, in an instant almost, an evil of Administration utterly unendurable, and from which the Department had to run for refuge to Congress. How mildly a Democracy punishes the highest military crimes! The bill before the Senate only forfeits the allowances and emoluments of officers absent without leave from their duties in a time of war, for more than thirty days—that is, it cuts off about half of their pay, and solves the problem how to get on half pay in America, during a time of war. Get commissioned, desert, skulk for over thirty days, and your name is inscribed on the list, and your suck at the Treasury is lawful and tranquil, though it be cowardly and scoundrelly.

Illinois Sugar.

George W. Scripps, Esq., editor of the *Schuyler County Citizen*, has shown us a sample of sugar, manufactured by him from the Otaheitean sugar cane, which in every respect is equal to any New Orleans we ever saw. Mr. Scripps resorted to no chemical operations to produce this handsome specimen of sugar. He simply boiled his juice over a common cooking stove to the consistency of common syrup, placed it in a cask, and after remaining thus for a few days, fully two-thirds of its contents were found to be handsomely granulated. We think the problem of making sugar in Illinois is solved.

We learn that it is the intention of Mr. Belcher, proprietor of the Chicago Refinery, to plant a large surface of the Otaheitean cane the comming season, he having become satisfied of its certain granulating qualities.

The Otaheitean seed, we understand will be for sale in a short time, by Hooker & Jones, and Emery & Co., of this city.

The First Siege of Vicksburg.

The fleets of Admiral Farragut and Commodore Porter, supported by the land forces of Gen. Banks and Gen. Sherman, are now engaged in the second siege of Vicksburg. This event naturally calls to mind the unsuccessful attempt to capture it last summer, of which the following is a succinct account:

The first seige of Vicksburg was commenced by Commodore Farragut's fleet from the south, and Commodore Davis' from the north, early in June last. The fleet of Commodore Porter soon after arrived at the scene of action, and the bombardment became general, and was continued with little cessation, up to the fourth of July.

A large number of contrabands and others were at this time employed to cut a channel across the bend of the river in the rear of the city, but it was not completed until the river had fallen so low as to be unavailable, and which has also continued to this time, although it is anticipated that the first rise in the river will leave Vicksburg an inland city.

Up to July 4th it was estimated that our gunboats had thrown over 32,000 shot and shell into the city. The city was but little damaged, and deserted by all excepting the rebel troops. The damage to our gunboats had been slight, and the seige was renewed with greater vigor and continued up to the 17th, when the rebel ram Arkansas, which had been blockaded in the Yazoo river, came down and seriously damaged several of our boats, while others were crippled in an attempt to capture her. Some weeks afterwards, when the rebels under Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge, the ram Arkansas took part in the siege, and was so roughly handled by our gunboats that she was abandoned and blown up by the rebels. On the 24th of July the siege of Vicksburg was abandoned, the river having fallen so as to make it impracticable for our boats longer to continue in the action. The fleets hauled off and left the city to quiet until high war should again enable them to approach it. This they are now doing.

The failure of the first siege was in consequence of the want of a co-operating land force. Had a body of 25,000 men been dispatched by Gen. Halleck to attack the city from the land side, it would have been captured. It is to be sincerely hoped that the present effort is an earnest one, and that Halleck's benumbing fingers will be kept out of it. The importance of the destruction of the city cannot be over estimated. It is the point of crossing for the railroads from Texas and Louisiana to Alabama and the East, from which much of the rebel supplies are received. With its fall the Mississippi will be re-opened to commerce, which, of course, is one great end to be attained, and another is to cut off three rebel States from all military intercourse with the rest of Secessia.

The Election of 1862.

The following is the official vote of the several States holding elections in 1862:

States.	1862. Rep.	1862. Dem.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Maine	51,913	32,331	62,811	26,107
N. Hampshire	32,150	28,556	37,519	28,434
Vermont	30,032	3,724	33,808	9,086
Massachusetts	80,385	52,587	106,533	62,662
Rhode Island	11,195	....	12,244	7,707
Connecticut	39,782	30,634	43,792	35,454
New York	295,897	306,649	362,616	312,510
New Jersey	46,710	61,307	58,324	62,801
Pennsylvania	215,616	219,140	268,030	208,412
Delaware	8,155	8,044	3,815	12,224
Ohio	178,755	184,332	231,610	210,831
Indiana	118,517	128,160	139,033	133,110
Illinois	120,116	136,662	172,161	160,532
Michigan	68,716	62,102	88,480	65,057
Wisconsin	60,620	61,760	86,110	66,070
Minnesota	15,564	11,442	22,069	12,730
Iowa	66,014	50,899	70,409	57,922
Missouri	44,846	37,192	17,028	148,490
Kansas	9,990	5,464	....	....
California	51,238	37,331	39,173	79,687
Oregon	7,030	3,550	5,270	9,440
Total	1,553,140	1,461,866	1,860,825	1,724,106

From these figures it will be seen that the Republican majority in the above States at the last elections was 91,774, while in 1860 in the same States it was 136,759.

We gather from these figures that there has been an entire loss of vote amounting to 574,965, or 16.01 per cent; that the Republican loss was 312,725, or 16.80 per cent., and the Democratic loss 262,240, or 15.21 per cent. After all the vociferous rejoicings over "tremendous Democratic gains," that party has gained nothing at all, in fact.

If the soldiers had been permitted to vote, as those belonging to Iowa did, the Republican majority would have exceeded 400,000.

☞ Greece is unanimously electing Prince Alfred King; but then we are assured his royal mother will forbid his acceptance of the crown. Then look out for squalls in the Ægean. Already the diplomatists begin to talk about the "Greek imbroglio." Another item of "national interest" is announced in some of the English journals—the betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to Maria, the *sister* of the *affiancee* of the Prince of Wales. And so it may come to pass that the King of England and the Emperor of Russia will be brothers-in-law!

Of Course.—The New York *World*—the tory organ of Seymour, Wood & Co.—virtually justifies Jeff. Davis in the issue of his recent bloodthirsty proclamation. We think there is nothing Jeff. Davis and his brother rebels might do or say just now that would not be justified or defended by this tory organ, while any act of the Federal Administration is just as sure to be condemned by it.

Connecticut.—The Legislature of Connecticut, which has just closed its extra session, passed a law allowing the soldiers from that State, now in the army, to vote at the coming spring election.

☞ The contributions for the soldiers' Christmas dinner at Washington, fall some $900 short of the receipts. The deficiency should be made up to Mrs. Smith and her associates, at once.

☞ It is hinted that Gen. Butler will, before many weeks, occupy in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, the same position he lately occupied at New Orleans.

Emigration at Quebec.—We notice that about 22,000 emigrants have landed in Quebec during the past year. This is a large excess over former years.

THE SURRENDER OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Facts as Seen by an Eye Witness.

Holly Springs, Dec. 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your readers have been informed by telegraph of the disgraceful surrender of this place by Col. Murphy, of Iuka notoriety, to the rebel forces under Van Dorn, on Saturday, Dec. 20, without offering the slightest resistance; but being an eye witness of the whole affair, I will endeavor to give you the facts as they occurred.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th inst., the rebels entered the town from the east, in numbers variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. With but little effort on their part they captured the pickets and what few troops were stationed in the vicinity of the depot, and while part of their number sacked and fired the depot buildings, the balance, yelling like so many devils, entered the town and commenced the capture of what troops there were, together with a large number of citizens from the North, who were here trading, including your humble servant, and one of the reporters of the Chicago *Times*. Although our troops were taken completely by surprise, and in fact the most of them were in bed, still, I am glad to say, for the credit of our men, the town was not given up without some slight show of resistance. There were remaining here on duty parts of the 20th, 62d, 101st and 109th Illinois regiments, and parts of seven companies of the 2d Illinois cavalry, a sufficient number, in the judgment of many of our military men, to hold the place. Indeed, 500 men, judiciously arranged with the amount of cotton laying here that could have been used as breastworks, could have held the town until Gen. Grant reinforced it, which he did early next day after the surrender. Reinforcements could have reached Holly Springs even on the day it surrendered, but the men learned the rebels were leaving, and had burned the place.

The rebels were all mounted, and on their first entering the town, made an attack on the 2d cavalry, who were quartered in the old fair ground on the north side of the village. Here a most desperate encounter took place, and notwithstanding our boys were outnumbered ten to one, they several times repulsed the enemy, driving them from their encampment. But after a most desperate hand to hand encounter, in which many of the enemy's saddles were emptied, our brave men cut their way through the rebel ranks and made their way to the Court House square, in the town expecting to join our handful of infantry who were there, but before they had reached the square, and while our cavalry were fighting the enemy at their camps, the infantry had been surrendered to the rebels. There was but little resistance offered on the part of our infantry, in fact the surprise was complete, and the greater part of our men were yet in bed, some in their quarters and some in different dwellings throughout the village.

While this was going on detachments of the enemy were firing the depot, and other buildings in that vicinity, which, together with the round house, arsenal buildings, a number of freight cars, two locomotives, and a large amount of Government stores, were consumed. In connection with the destruction of other property there, was some 2,000 bales of cotton burned, belonging to parties from Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, several parties being from Chicago. The combined losses on cotton alone must be in the vicinity of $300,000.

I should have mentioned in connection with the 2d cavalry, when they dashed up to the Court House square, expecting aid from the infantry stationed there, they found themselves almost instantly surrounded by the rebels, and here took place another fierce encounter, in which our cavalry showed their superiority, for although completely surrounded, they again cut their way through, and made their escape, and returned to their camp where they again dispersed a lot of rebels who had taken some forty of our cavalry prisoners, released them and made their escape.

After the fighting was done the prisoners were all marched off on double quick to the east of the railroad, where the officers and privates were paroled, and the citizens publicly robbed of what money they had on their persons.

This statement may appear astounding to many of your readers, but nevertheless it is true; with my own eyes I saw several citizens relieved of what money they had, and in addition to what I saw, several have told me that they were compelled to give up what money they had, in amounts varying from $100 to $35,000.

The most disgraceful part of the whole transaction was the active part taken by the citizens of the town. In several cases prisoners were fired upon or knocked down with clubs by those who, up to that very morning, had appeared perfectly friendly. Even the ladies were active in aiding the rebels to find the Yankees, and capturing them as prisoners.

After the captures were all made they began a general plunder and to have seen the chivalry of the South, O, ye Gods! the refined ladies of Holly Springs, who have never soiled their delicate hands with labor, those delicate women busy toting boxes of soap, candles and cigars, rolling barrels of flour, beef and pork, hurrying through the streets with their delicate little arms filled with plunder from the various sutler establishments that they were robbing. There is scarcely a family in the whole village but what laid in a supply for at least one year, and for the sake of our troops perhaps it is well they did so, for after our forces returned from Oxford the various residences in town were searched, and sufficient plunder recovered to subsist our forces for several days.

It may surprise many of your readers that so important a point as Holly Springs should be left comparatively defenseless. It must be remembered that the enemy were threatening an attack on Jackson, Tenn., and for two or three days previous some of the forces stationed at Holly Springs had been sent up to Jackson, still leaving a force sufficient, in the opinion of the general in command, and also of other leading military men, to hold the place until reinforced.

The opinion prevails amongst all our officers, and citizens at Holly Springs, that the commandant of the post, Col. Murphy, is chargeable with the whole affair. There is no doubt but he received sufficient warning from Gen. Grant by telegraph, and also from several other sources, that the enemy were advancing to attack the place.

The current of feeling was very strong against the colonel. The judgment of all was that he richly merited the halter, and nearest tree at command. Herewith is a correct list of the killed, wounded and prisoners on our side. How many of the enemy were killed or wounded, we have not been able to ascertain. From the fact that the fighting was done mostly in the village and suburbs, and as soon as one of the rebels fell the citizens gathered him up and carried him into their house, I think it would be safe to put their loss at fifty killed, and 100 to 150 wounded.

We now have sufficient force at Holly Springs to prevent any further rebel raids on that place. I learn that the same forces, under Van Dorn, made an attack on Lagrange, Grand Junction and Bolivar, and were repulsed at each point. At Bolivar they were badly cut up and scattered, and lost several hundred in prisoners.

We lost in prisoners as follows:

Four Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, fifteen Captains, twenty-two First Lieutenants, fourteen Second Lieutenants, seventy-nine Sergeants, eighty-nine Corporals and 972 privates, and about seventy-five citizens.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The Senatorial Candidates—Attacks on New England—The Object—A Colonel Court Martialed—Scarcity of Paper for Reports.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Springfield, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The rival candidates are mostly on hand, and the coming of their followers is like the gathering of the clans. Richardson, Goudy, Buckmaster, O'Melveney, S. S. Marshall and B. S. Edwards are here. A letter in the *Union and Herald*, of this city, purporting to have been written in Chicago, declares that the talents of Richardson, Marshall and Goudy culminated some time since: but that those of Hon. B. S. Edwards are still on the ascending side of the hill of life. Old Ben, if he keeps going up much higher with excelsior as his motto, will, by-and-bye, be able to look at the sun without winking. This is certainly a great country! Marshall's friends now assert that his reported declination is a trick of the Richardson faction. They claim that he is still in the field. Hon. Wm. C. Goudy of your city and Judge O'Melveney, a gentleman of Irish descent, of the Southern part of the State, are the strongest opponents of Richardson and Marshall. If these four candidates all present their names there may be no choice on the first ballot, and, in that case, Richardson's and Marshall's chances are much lessened. Dick claims forty two votes sure. Goudy's friends claim twenty or so for him on the start, while the man with the Irish name from the Southern part of the State claims to be the choice of Egypt, and Egypt claims that as she elected the Legislature she has a right to the United States Senator and a majority of the officers of the Legislature. Egypt appears to be modest, as usual.

Gen. Singleton, who knows a thing or two about such matters, has Dick Richardson in training. He has taken a house here, and the latch-string already hangs out. I must say he has got Dick up in good style, well groomed at least twice a day, trots him out every morning with face shining like a schoolboy's, &c. I never saw Dick look better in my life. He does infinite credit to his backer. Sam Buckmaster, it is now said, has still some faint hopes; but I rather think Dick is his man. Jim Allen, lately elected to Congress at large, also goes for Dick. Thus, if Sam Buckmaster, Jim Allen, Gen. Singleton and Sam Casey are for Dick Richardson, I consider him as good as elected. If they were against him, I should consider him as good as defeated. Egypt may be mulish, but with Jim Allen pulling the wires, it seems to me that Dick's prospects are looming up, notwithstanding that Ben Edwards' correspondent says his talents culminated at the time of the passage of the Nebraska Bill! Jim Allen is a candidate for Speaker in the next House of Representatives at Washington. Richardson is for him, of course.

Sam Buckmaster and Sam Casey, following the example of the illustrious General, have also taken a house here, a caravansary in fact with nine or ten rooms in it. This and the establishment of General S. will be the headquarters of the Democracy during the session. He who has the entree of these two houses may consider himself a lucky fellow. The only drawback to the fare, that I know of, arises from the fact that all the proprietors have signed the temperance pledge for one year from the first of next month, to-morrow. Several interested parties in the city have sent in a remonstrance, but the gentlemen are inexorable.

ATTACKS ON NEW ENGLAND—THE OBJECT.

The attacks of the leading Democratic papers in the State upon New England, and the openly expressed intention of those papers and others of influence with that party in the West, to separate from New England, are having a very bad effect. The plan appears to be to distract the North. One would think from these papers that it was New England, not the South, that was in rebellion. We have no words against South Carolina, where, at the Charleston Convention, no Douglas Democrat would be allowed to speak in the streets of that place—no, not one! Even Dick Richardson dare not try it. Now, the Douglas Democrats are just as answerable for this rebellion as the people of New England. They went down to Charleston with their pestiferous doctrine of popular sovereignty. The South spewed it and them out of its mouth; would not touch them any more than they would Lincoln. Should Douglas Democrats, then, any more than New Englanders, be allowed a place in the new confederacy of Dahomey?

But seriously speaking, these attacks upon New England have an ominous look. A year ago I warned the people, through your columns, that attempts would be made, (and were being already committed by leading Democrats), to take Illinois, or part of it, out of the Union. I was denounced as a slanderer of a loyal party. What do I now see but this thing openly conceded by Democratic newspapers? Nor is the end yet. I predict that before spring is over, active political efforts will be made to take the entire State of Illinois out of the Union, and attach it to the Southern Confederacy. If that fail, it is hoped that at least half of it may be carried off. The navigation of the Mississippi River will be made the great necessity for this step. It is asserted that its being closed leaves us entirely at the mercy of railroads mostly owned in New England. Madness appears to rule the hour, and I am prepared to hear of the most desperate schemes and measures of a most desperate set of politicians.

SCARCITY OF PAPER FOR REPORTS.

The reports of the various State officers and institutions have been delayed for want of paper. The contractor has failed to deliver the paper called for on the 10th of next month. I suppose he holds off as long as he can, hoping for a reduction in the price of paper. The Constitutional Convention consumed all the paper there was on hand, previously.

A COLONEL COURT MARTIALED.

I notice by the proceedings of a court martial held at St. Louis on the 20th ult., Col. M. S. Barnes, of the 37th regiment of Illinois volunteers was ordered dismissed from the service, 1st for releasing Capt. Peck and other officers who had been arrested; 2d for saying he did so "by virtue of his commission, by God;" 3d for disrespect to his superior officers; 4th for using insulting language to Lieut. Col. John Pound of the 14th Missouri militia. This regiment, I believe, was raised in your city.

Zeta.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

The Draft and Substitutes—Substitute Brokers Excluded from Camp—Election Items—Complexion of the Legislature—No Decision of Habeas Corpus Cases.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Madison, Jan. 1, 1863.

I sent you some time ago some figures of the draft in this State, showing that it had not largely increased the army of the Union. Though you failed to receive my letter, you have published the same facts from the *State Journal*. The draft in one county, Manitowoc, for some 440 men, is yet to be made, and some companies of the 30th are engaged in Washington county and elsewhere in picking up runaways. It is doubtful whether many more than 2,000 men will be obtained from the draft for service. It has, however, compelled certain counties—relied on for heavy Democratic majorities, and largely behind in volunteering—to furnish somewhat nearer their proportion of men for the army, and shown how much some blatant professions of devotion to the Union and Constitution are worth, and "that's what's the matter" with the howling Tory papers.

The worst feature of the draft is the evidence it furnishes of total depravity. The fraud, corruption and perjury developed among men liable to draft, enrolling officers, draft commissioners, examining physicians, and even commandants of camps, and army surgeons, in the matter of enrollments and exemptions, is sickening. In some cases, as in Manitowoc county, the frauds were so outrageous that new examinations were ordered and the draft postponed. Not a few cases have come to light where the payment of money secured exemptions, on surgeons' certificates.

A number of sharks from your city, and elsewhere, who have been engaged in swindling the drafted men and the government as substitute brokers, find their occupation gone, in consequence of an order of the Governor excluding them from camp; the opening of a book at Major Stansbury's office here for recording the names of all wishing to engage as substitutes; and the appointment of officers at Camp Randall here and Camp Washburn in Milwaukee (Capt. P. Gerrauhty here and Capt. O. Rogers at Milwaukee) whose duty it is, free of charge, to bring together drafted men and substitutes, that they may negotiate their own terms. This will put a stop to outrageous frauds and exactions. Scores of cases have occurred where men have been procured as substitutes for less than $100, and drafted men have had to pay twice or thrice the amount, the "agent" pocketing the difference. A man last week made $1,000 out of six substitutes brought up from Chicago "on speculation." To cap the climax, all these men, as well as many other substitutes, subsequently deserted.

Capt. John F. Weage has been removed from command of the rendezvous for drafted men at Milwaukee, and all drafted men there put under command of Col. Anneke, who has organized five or six companies of his regiment.

Returns of the special election for Congress in the old 2d and the 6th District come in slowly. They indicate a very light vote and show singular gains and losses as compared with the November election in consequence. The probabilities, however, seem to be decidedly in favor of the election of Mr. McIndoe, both for the long and short terms.

The figures of the November election, show a small Democratic majority in the State. Owing to various causes, already stated in your paper, not more than a third of our soldiers voted. The complete returns of the military vote prove what has been claimed, that three-fourths of our volunteers are Republicans. Had all voted, the Democrats would have had no majority in Wisconsin, in spite of their lying and misrepresentation, so effective among the ignorant, and we should have had at least one more Republican Congressman. It is useless for the Democrats to cry "fraud" about the soldiers' vote. Except where prevented from voting by Democratic officers, the men expressed their preferences with entire freedom, and the ballot box in the camp was better protected from fraud than within the State.

Owing to the fact that the military vote had to be canvassed and returned to the several counties before the election of members of the Legislature could be certified to the Secretary of State, it has been difficult to ascertain the exact complexion of the Legislature. Enough is now known to make it certain that the Senate will stand eighteen Republicans to fifteen Democrats, and the Assembly will have fifty-four Republicans to forty-six Democrats, and possibly may be one or two better.

Strange as it appears the amendment to the Constitution increasing the Governor's salary from the pittance of $1,250 per annum to $2,500, has been defeated by a vote of 14,519 to 32,612. We shall go on "whipping the devil round the stump" by giving the Governor $750 a year for visiting and overseeing the several State Institutions, thus making his pay $2,000.

The Supreme Court met yesterday to announce decisions, but gave none in the *habeas corpus* case of the Ozaukee rioters, a statement of which, and the argument thereon by Mr. Ryan, on the 23d of December, was sent but failed to reach you. The dozen or so of the prisoners still in Gen. Elliott's care will therefore have their hopes of release again deferred till the regular meeting of the Court, a fortnight hence.

The members of the 28th regiment have returned from their furlough and will doubtless soon leave for the South. The 31st regiment, now concentrated at Racine, is directed to be in readiness for speedy marching orders.

Yours, Philo.

COL. SNELL AT HOME.

What his Neighbors Think of Him.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Clinton, De Witt Co., Ill., Dec. 30, 1862.

On Saturday last a large, enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of De Witt county, composed of men of all political parties, was held in this place, to take into consideration the outrageous treatment of Col. Snell of the 107th regiment of Illinois volunteers, and the men under his command, at the hands of the Kentucky generals.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Leonard Swett, and others, and it seemed to be the universal opinion that this fatal Kentucky policy of conducting the war must cease, or the Administration must be condemned.

The Democrats carried this county at the recent election, but they say that this result was not because of any new converts to Democracy, but more as a condemnation of the war policy of the government. Let us have a new policy. Let the majority rule. Let the great Northern States, furnishing the men and money to prosecute the war, have as much to do with the conduct and policy of the war, as half traitorous Kentucky, say the people!

Your readers are familiar with this policy, with the outrageous treatment of our men. We ask you to publish the resolutions of the people here, which I send you, and let me hope the people everywhere in the North will hold meetings and give expressions to their opinions so loud that the President cannot fail to hear them:

Whereas, Since the breaking out of the present rebellion the people of DeWitt county have extended to the government a warm and earnest support. And

Whereas, In response to the recent calls of the President, six hundred of the best and most worthy of our citizens, have abandoned their homes and their pecuniary interests, have volunteered into the service of their country, and associating themselves with four hundred like patriotic citizens of Piatt county, formed the 107th regiment of Illinois volunteers. And,

Whereas, Also; said regiment has since entering the field of active service in Kentucky, borne the object of deep and long continued hostility from Gen. Boyle, Gen. Gilbert, Capt. Baldwin, and other officers who control the Federal troops in the neighborhood of Elizabethtown, Ky. And,

Whereas, Such hostility has, as this meeting believes, arisen from no fault of the 107th regiment or its officers; but is wholly due to their zeal for the crushing out of the rebellion by every means known to honorable warfare. And

Whereas, Col. Thomas Snell, late Colonel of said regiment, has been wantonly and arbitrarily removed from this command through the influence of said Generals Boyle, Gilbert and others, without any opportunity of defending himself before a court martial, and against the almost unanimous wish of his officers and men. Therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States, and the Governor of Illinois be requested to reinstate Colonel Snell in command of the 107th regiment, in accordance with the unanimous desire of the members thereof.

Resolved, That in case the authorities cannot comply with the foregoing request, Major Joseph J. Kelly be appointed Colonel of said regiment. Such appointment also being desired by the members thereof, in case Colonel Snell cannot be instated.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to remove from command Gen. Boyle, Gen. Gilbert, and all such other Federal officers, in Kentucky, or elsewhere, as have outraged the feelings of the loyal people, by exhibiting a more tender regard for traitors, and traitor's property, than the feelings and welfare of the patriotic soldiers under their command.

Resolved, That Captain O. T. Baldwin, of the 2d Kentucky infantry, a member of General Gilbert's staff, having publicly stated that he would rather turn the guns of the Federal army against the abolitionists of the North than the rebels of the South, and having recently published a card in the Louisville *Journal* and Chicago *Times* to the same effect, should be immediately dismissed from the service.

Resolved, That the President be requested so to control the action of the armies of the Union in Kentucky that Federal officers shall no longer be permitted to spend their time in gentle dalliance with semi-traitors; that the counsel of rebels shall no longer be preferred to that of patriots; and that zeal for the crushing out of this rebellion shall no longer be regarded by Federal officers as a crime in those who have abandoned home and all they have in the service of their country.

Resolved, That this meeting request and hereby appoint the Hon. Leonard Swett to visit the city of Washington and present the proceedings of this meeting to the War Department, and ask the reinstatement of the Colonel Snell, and otherwise use his influence to carry out the wishes of this meeting.

Resolved, That we request other counties in this State, and throughout the country, to hold meetings, and give expression of the people upon the policy of the war.

The Effect of Kentucky Policy as Described by one of its Advocates.

[From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 29.]

There has been much and just complaint of the slowness of Federal operations in this war. We all the while hear of rebel cavalry making bold and impetuous dashes, capturing our troops here, there, and elsewhere, carrying off or destroying arms, army stores and camp equipages, burning bridges, breaking up railroads, etc., etc., but not a word about Federal dashes upon the rebels. It would seem as if our troops everywhere were half asleep or half paralyzed, just waiting in a sort of stupefaction, wondering where the next rebel blow would fall. Let our men, for heaven's sake, bestir themselves, and not be all shrinking under cover like so many hens and chickens when the shadow of the hawk is moving over the ground.

John Morgan is now making his third predatory raid through Kentucky, with probably a more formidable force than he had at either of his two former visits, and he will undoubtedly do more injury than he has ever done, unless far more energetic measures for capturing or repelling him shall be adopted than have been adopted yet. It is certainly high time that this constantly-repeated John-Morgan game upon the theatre of Kentucky should be brought to a close. We can't undertake to say what particular steps should be taken to put an end to it, for undoubtedly the authorities would sneer, and perhaps with good reason, at any military suggestions from us; but whilst they might laugh at our policy, we cannot but weep at the past results of theirs.

If nothing can be done to save Kentucky, we must all of us bow to her devastation and desolation as an inexorable necessity. We have a great army at Nashville, but it seems unable to hold at bay the army in front of it and prevent the excursions of rebel divisions and brigades wherever Federal troops are to be cut off and rebel spoliations perpetrated.

The defeat and capture of our troops at Elizabethtown, the subsequent destruction of the extensive and magnificent trestle-work at Muldraugh's Hill, and the tearing up of other trestle-work and of iron rails all along throughout that vicinity, are a most wretched business. The grand trestle-work at the Hill, we are told, was destroyed without the firing of a gun. Where in the name of gunpowder and bayonets were the troops that should have defended it?

Are there are so few upon the line of the road that none could be placed to protect that point, always deemed one of the greatest strategic positions between Louisville and Nashville, and to guard the costly and important structure there?

Will not the restoration of that structure require at the best several weeks, and must not our railroad, that has been relied on to save our hosts at Nashville from starvation, remain all that time useless? What is the sense of our having kept a respectable army upon the road if the arrangement of it could only be such that the two most important positions this side of Munfordsville might be taken with such ease, the last and most important of the two without the burning of a grain of gunpowder, and that, too, several hours after the capture of the first had given notice of the whereabouts of the enemy?

One of the "Democratic Martyrs."

[From the Iowa State Register.]

Dave Sheward, the Fairfield individual who, since his return from imprisonment for treason, has been around getting the names of penitentiary convicts to associate with his own in a list of martyrs, ran against a snag the other day. A noted horse-thief just ready to go for a second time to the Fort Madison Penitentiary, was invited to send on his name to Davy to be associated with the names of all political martyrs, Dave Sheward's included. The horse-thief was astounded at the invitation. His choler rose, and he then and there made the following response:

"I shan't do it! I am a bad man, I know. I have committed many crimes. I have robbed houses and stolen horses, and have been justly condemned to imprisonment within the walls of a Penitentiary. But the last worst deed of all which an American citizen can commit, *I have not committed.* I have broken the civil law, *but I am no traitor to my Government.* Neither by word nor deed have I done aught against the flag of my country. Men may call me a burglar or a horse-thief, but God forbid that they should ever classify me along with such traitors as Dave Sheward! Tell Sheward that he can't have my name to dignify his own; and tell him if he ever uses it in such villainous connection, I'll flog him within an inch of his life so soon as I get out of prison!"

Expulsion of Jews from General Grant's Department.

Headquarters 13th Army Corps,
Department of the Tennessee,
Oxford, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862.

General Order No. 11.—The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four (24) hours from the receipt of this order by Post Commanders.

They will see that this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal applications for trade permits.

By order of Maj. Gen. Grant.
John A. Rawlins, A. A. G.
(Official) J. Lovell, Capt. and A. A. G.

Fastest Time on Record.—On Wednesday last, the 24th ult., the State Department received a dispatch from our Minister at Japan, dated November 22d. It came to San Francisco by the first vessel of a new steamship line between Japan and that port, and left San Francisco on the 23d, to reach Washington on the 24th ult.—thirty-two days from the time of starting.

Paying the Army.—Secretary Chase announces that $500,000 will be paid daily to the army, and as much more as the Secretary can make arrangements for. It has been stated on the highest authority that prompt action by Congress on the Loan bill submitted by Secretary Chase, would enable the Secretary to pay off the arrearages to the army within three weeks.

☞ Detroit has finally filled her quota, and is therefore exempt from the draft.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

THE NEWS.

In the House yesterday the Missouri Emancipation bill of Mr. Noell was passed. It promises a speedy trip through the Senate.

Our news from abroad is unimportant. England evidently begins to doubt the advantages to her own commerce of the liberal breed of rebel pirates she is allowing her subjects to fit out.

The facts of the brilliant Federal raid into East Tennessee will be received everywhere among Union men, and its important results in cutting off Bragg's railroad communications with Richmond cannot easily be over-estimated.

The full details we give of the case of the defaulting Paymaster, Major I. N. Cook, reveal one of the most extraordinary instances of the kind ever put into print.

FROM ROSECRANS.

We have, no doubt, a victory in Tennessee. The long and fearful struggle has yielded the Union cause the noble result of complete triumph. Following the din of battle comes the cheers of a victorious army, sorely handled indeed in the fierce encounter, but still pressing on the retreating foe. The news reaches us from various sources, all confirmatory of the result. Our force occupies Murfreesboro and they will not rest there. The real prize to be won lies below in the important railroad connections so valuable to the rebels since the war opened. That Rosecrans will stop until he has clutched and broken this line of communication can scarcely be doubted. The prize is East Tennessee, and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. And this prize is ours.

THE LOST MONITOR.

An unusual sadness will attach to the melancholy casualty that closes the brief and glorious career of the Monitor, which our dispatch states foundered off Cape Hatteras, on the night of Tuesday, December 30th, with all on board. For the brave hearts thus suddenly quenched, while full of ardor, on their way to win fresh laurels in the service of their country, there will be mourning in the homes this unlooked-for calamity has desolated. Their country will mourn them in an hour when all her sons are needed. For the noble vessel herself, she has made her name imperishable in a naval fight that will live when Trafalgar and the Nile are forgotten. On March 9th, 1862, she coped with and defeated in a five hours' battle the vaunted Merrimac. That there were features in her construction exposing her to the fate that has befallen her, many experienced naval men have always averred, and the disaster will strengthen the prejudices and positions of those who have contended that iron clads were dangerous sea vessels. The Monitor is again a *monitor*, if after first admonishing England that the days of "wooden walls" has past, she now solemnly warns them not to tempt the Atlantic surges in iron clads. For harbor purposes and inland lake and river defensive purposes, their best use is demonstrated by the brief and noble career of the Monitor.

AN APPEAL FROM OUR ARMY.

An appeal comes up from our wounded western soldiers in the two recent battles in the Southwest, which no truly loyal heart can withstand. They are our own sons, brothers, friends, from all the States of the Northwest, and in their condition of suffering are thrown in numbers never before reached, upon all the established sources of supply, for hospital stores and the comforts and necessities which the barren life of the camp cannot furnish. Multitudes must receive this help or they will perish, and it must come promptly.

THE CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION are doing a noble work, and the channels they furnish, directly connecting our army with the hearts and homes of the people, must be kept full. There is no better and surer way of realizing the full benefit of all donations in money and material, than by making them the almoners of what our citizens have to send to our sick and wounded.

With the Sanitary Commission, the Board of Trade and numerous individuals are co-operating thoroughly. Already a large amount of stores and numerous nurses have gone forward, but with all the chaos of returns from Vicksburg and Murfreesboro, they give at least a suggestion of numbers, so large that one may well exclaim, "*What are these among so many?*"—how small in comparison to the immense demand.

Let supplies come in. Let every mother remember that each one of these brave and noble sufferers is "*somebody's son;*" let sisters imagine that their own brothers are among the numbers. Let the heart of the people go out to these defenders of all we hold dear. Roll in the stores to-day for the Hospital Boat from Cairo to-morrow. Keep rolling them in while the necessity exists.

VICKSBURG.

Probably it would be safe to write down Vicksburg as ours, and the Mississippi as reopened, but we refer our readers with confidence to the evidence upon that point. Gen. Sherman, for five days preceding the 31st, had been knocking loudly at the rear gates of the city, and had won steady success. Doubtless by this time our boys are in possession of the pestilent little rebel city, and have shaken hands with Federals straight from New Orleans.

FEDERAL MONEY.

The measure to make U. S. Treasury notes a legal tender for State taxes is gratifyingly accorded by the Copperhead Democracy at Springfield; but the people will and they must fall in. These home [illegible] indulge in liberal flings at the [illegible]-backs, but they are not the worst [illegible]ity of the war that Slavery has forced on the Union. These gentlemen have it in their own option to find something less unpleasant to take than Treasury notes. The Government will enforce the laws, protect its currency, collect its revenues, and punish bitterly its enemies.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Stuart and Stonewall Jackson are outdone in our brilliant and extended cavalry raid into East Tennessee, striking at important railroad communications at Knoxville. While Bragg is waiting for a force to reach him from Lee's army and Richmond, these reinforcements and the needed supplies for the rebels are skillfully stopped by the serious breaks our troops have caused in the railroad which has been of all others the great sorts of the Confederacy. Let no more the rebels boast that raids are their specialty. They have found by this time that the Yankees are as good in pulling up as they are in repairing railroads.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELDS.

We have still a dearth of news upon the [illegible] leading events for tidings of which our [illegible] eagerly await this issue. [illegible]

The failure of the expected steamer to reach Cairo last night cuts us off from Vicksburg details, and interrupted communications in Kentucky and the confusion following the terrific battles cause a lull in news from Rosecrans. All is well at Murfreesboro, and, we firmly believe, at Vicksburg, but we wait as impatiently as our readers the details that must be now near at hand. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Copperheads begin to [illegible] concerning their [illegible] schemes, and among other [illegible] to force Gov. Yates [illegible] State troops from the field. [illegible] necessary [illegible]. The [illegible] Governor of Illinois can [illegible] regiments in the field, and full, [illegible] out men enough from home [illegible] to crush treason out of sight. Do the Copperheads design to test this point? [illegible] doubt if they do.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message, printed herewith, is a very lengthy but very interesting state paper—one that should receive the attention of every citizen of Illinois. Delivered at a time when the State is putting forth its most patriotic efforts for the great national cause, it deals of course with a variety of topics, but all of them are of immediate and some of them of absorbing interest. The Governor, as might be expected, devotes great space to the war; but, considering the share that Illinois has in the conflict, he says not a line too much; and, barring certain exaggerations of statement, he says everything well. The Governor's policy is all avowed. He has nothing to conceal, nothing to apologise for. He is frank, outspoken, always clear and at times eloquent. We need not say that he is eminently patriotic in his recommendations. His distinguished services as Governor during the past two trying and stormy years, are an earnest that he has no favors to ask of the enemy, nor any to grant. He is for the war, cost what may, until the enemy is conquered, and the Union restored. As the shortest, easiest and cheapest way—cheapest in life as well as money—to effect the great object for which the nation struggles, he proposes the prompt and unsparing enforcement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation; and in doing so argues out most eloquently and conclusively the rightfulness and necessity of that measure, treating it as all fair men must, as a military necessity, that no President doing his whole duty could have avoided.

The exhibition of the progress of the State in all that constitutes material prosperity is unexpectedly gratifying, and in his many references thereto the Governor is as usual clear and emphatic. The length of the document, occupying as it does a large share of our space, forbids the more lengthy comment in which we are tempted to indulge. We commend the whole to our readers as one of the ablest, most important and interesting of the State papers to which the history of our State has given birth. That it will excite furious rage and unmeasured denunciations on the part of his political opponents, may be expected. To such compliments the Governor is accustomed.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Words of cheer and hope come from every direction in response to the freedom-giving Proclamation of the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." All the loyal Democrats of our city endorse and commend it. Those of the *Times* stamp, of course, grit their teeth and howl. This is natural. They love Jeff. Davis' Government, and the slavery that upholds and feeds it, better than they do the Union, and, of course, any measure that looks to its sure overthrow makes them feel sad and disconsolate. If slavery cannot be saved, and made perpetual and general—by new guarantees—then they are in favor of destroying the Union, and looking to "reconstruction," with such architects as Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Wash. Hunt, John Van Buren, and the like, to do the work. They will seek to array the State against the General Government, through the Copperhead Legislature which will meet to-day, and, if possible, get up a civil war. They are the same men who have threatened a "fire in the rear" from the start. We mistake the temper of the people, if the whole crowd do not come to grief.

AS BAD AS THEY DARE BE.

The animus displayed by the Copperheads need not be the reason for surprise among any who are aware of the ill-concealed hostility to the Government and the Union cause with which they set out when the war began. The course of the secesh organ here is just what might have been expected from the threat of the man who controls it, that, when the Federal troops should start South to put down the rebellion, he, among others, would open a fire upon their rear. The cause and consequence are apparent. And it is apparent, too, that the treasonable intent which has such manifestations now, will proceed to more violent and outrageous demonstrations just as soon as they may be safely made. Nothing but fear is the restraining power to-day.

A TIMELY WORD.

We beg the attention of the dominant party in the Senate and House at Springfield, to the following extract from a recent speech of W. L. Yancey, before the Alabama Legislature. Mr. Yancey said:

> We have something to hope, however, from this division of the councils of our enemies—from their fierce party strife and jealousies. Upon this hope let us build our own unity—upon their jealousies let us build our own harmony—upon these clashings of party interests let us bind together our own patriotic energies—upon their selfishness and folly let us base a prayer to God that He would enable us to exhibit, in behalf of our beloved country, a self-sacrificing wisdom, both in opinion and action, in all matters appertaining to our defense.

Gentlemen, if you do not really mean to aid the enemies of our country in their unholy rebellion, you will be careful how, by the indulgence of partisan hate, by resolutions of censure impeaching the fidelity of the President to the Constitution and the laws, and by querulous attacks upon the policy of his Administration, you promote the divisions, strifes, jealousies, etc., from which Mr. Yancey hopes so much. He, speaking as the mouthpiece of that powerful faction in which he has a distinguished place, has warned you of the potency of the influence for evil that you may exert, by listening to the counsels of demagogues who are goading you on. Learn from him how much you may aid the holy cause, promote the honor of your country and the interests of freedom and good government all over the world, by a display of that exalted patriotism that you professed when you asked your election at the people's hands. Let Mr. Yancey be disappointed.

JUST WHERE THEY ARE.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation liberates no slaves in districts which are not openly, notoriously and confessedly in revolt against the Government. All districts occupied by our army are specially exempted from its operation. Hence, whenever carried into effect, it can by no possibility deprive loyal men of their chattels. In opposing it, then, the copperheads confess before the world that the slaves of rebels—rebels who are as alien enemies—are dearer to them than the lives of our soldiers and the triumph of the Union cause. This confession is a logical and an unavoidable necessity of what they say and do; it is just as plain and understandable as if it were engrossed in choicest Saxon, on parchment, and hung up on the doors of the Capitol. They cannot avoid the consequences of it. Let the people see where they are!

Rejoicing at Wheeling at the Admission of West Virginia.

The news that the President had signed the bill creating the State of West Virginia was received at Wheeling on New Year's day and caused general enthusiasm. The bells were rung, cannon fired and dispatches sent into all the towns accessible by telegraph. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that "the President has doubly endeared himself to the people of West Virginia by this act of his, which frees them from the bonds of their ancient oppressors, and brings to them at last the realization of their long agone dreams and the deferred hopes of two generations."

Illinois Regiments in the Right Wing of Rosecrans' Army.

The Railroad regiment, (89th Illinois,) was in Willich's brigade, of Gen. Johnson's division, and Lieut. Col. Hotchkiss was in command. There had been no casualties in the regiment up to December 28th.

"In the right wing," says a correspondent, "I saw the 27th, 19th, 34th, 42d, 36th, 88th, 51st, 84th, 25th, 22d, 89th, 78th and 24th Illinois regiments."

On the 26th and 27th, the two first days of the march, there was a drenching rain.

Col. Roberts, of the 42d Illinois regiment, (who was reported killed,) commanded a brigade, composed of the 42d, 22d, 51st and 27th Illinois, in Sheridan's division.

The 73d and 125th Illinois, in Col. McCook's brigade, were in or near Nashville, and were probably not in the late battles.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

A Five Days' Conflict, and a Decisive Federal Victory.

Rosecrans Occupies Murfreesboro.

OUR LOSS ESTIMATED AT 9,500 KILLED AND WOUNDED AND 5,000 PRISONERS.

Immense Rebel Losses.

River Intelligence—Boats for Nashville—Surgeons Leaving for Murfreesboro.]

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

Our Army Closely Pursuing.

Official Dispatches to Sunday Night.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Jan. 5, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.

Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but *we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight.*

They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their cavalry column left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Their Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed. Gens. Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Nothing later from Rosecrans' army is received, but entire confidence is now felt that he is all right. The rebels are badly beaten. You will have to wait some days before the list of killed and wounded will be received.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—From persons arriving from the battle, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in their rifle-pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting in the centre. We drove the enemy across the Stone River. The 77th Pennsylvania first carried the point.

On Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is injured by shells. Gen. Sill's body was at the court-house.

The rebels buried their own dead and our officers.

There has been a great loss of Confederate life.

We lose about 9,500 killed and wounded, and about 5,000 prisoners.

The enemy retreated to Tullahoma.

Our forces are terribly scattered. Out of 136 Colonels engaged, we lost 19 killed.

BATTLE-FIELD, STONE RIVER, January 5.

On Saturday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the 3d Ohio and 88th Indiana charged and carried a rebel breastwork, capturing fifty prisoners and killing many rebels, with slight loss. During the night the enemy evacuated, and are supposed to be retreating to Fayetteville.

Wounded officers who have arrived from the front say that Murfreesboro is certainly evacuated. The rebels retired to Tullahoma. Gen. Stanley is pursuing the rebel rear guard. Gen. Sill's body is in charge of the enemy.

The rebels attacked us on Saturday night, got whipped and driven back. A portion of Negley's division crossed the river first. We lost 1,000 killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. Rebel loss very large.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated battle field, Stone River, Jan. 3d, says:

The Murfreesboro *Rebel Banner* of yesterday admits a loss of 5,000 in Wednesday's battle. They have lost at least 2,000 since.

Prisoners state that Generals Hardee and Hanson were killed.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 5.—The army of the Cumberland entered Murfreesboro to-day. The rebel cavalry fled on our approach. The rebel army left here in a panic on Saturday night and on Sunday last going south in three divisions. Their cavalry guarded their rear. Our cavalry had a brush with them this afternoon, six miles out.

Bragg's army was demoralized by their slaughter and ill success, where victory had been so certainly promised to them. They left without burying their dead. The Union army are now doing it.

A search over the battle-field reveals a terrible slaughter in their ranks. It will double ours.

General Rosecrans' army is in splendid spirits, and eager to follow on after the enemy.

Most of the resident secessionists of this place and their families have fled. The panic and confusion of the people and soldiers, in the retreat last Saturday night, after the night battle, and when it was thought Gen. Rosecrans was coming suddenly into the town, was indescribable.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—Advices received to-day render it no longer doubtful that Murfreesboro is in our possession. I have just seen and conversed with a Union officer who left the town at 10 o'clock last night, and it was then occupied by the national forces. After our brilliant victory of Friday evening, there was little more musketry fighting. Notwithstanding the rain, our troops spent all day Saturday and part of Sunday in throwing up intrenchments, gradually getting nearer the town, and cannonading as they approached, until at last they were enabled to throw shot and shell into the very heart of the place. The rebels immediately commenced to evacuate. Our men pushed on and captured an entire brigade of the enemy.

We are still in pursuit of them with fresh, courageous reinforcements.

It was 11 o'clock on Sunday when Gen. Rosecrans entered the place, and our triumph is signal and complete.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

The War Department has advices from Gen. Rosecrans that the enemy is in full retreat, and that he is ready to push the pursuit to the last.

The gloom which has overhung the community for the last five days, and which reached its climax to-day when reports were circulated on apparently good authority, that Rosecrans had surrendered with 30,000 men, is thus changed into general rejoicing.

Rosecrans' well known character and antecedents are regarded as giving every assurance that his victory will be improved to the utmost, and his pursuit prompt and relentless.

The death of Col. Garesche, Rosecrans' Chief of Staff, creates a deep sensation here, where he lived for years, and was universally esteemed.

FROM THE COMMANDANT AT NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Jan. 4—4 p. m.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Skirmishing commenced the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely and driving them till the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the battle has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable to us.

[Signed] ROB'T B. MITCHELL, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

GEN. ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, via NASHVILLE, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns, Gen. McCook by the Nolansville Pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on Franklin Pike via Wilson Pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro Pike. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits. The rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, formed serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolansville, and occupied the place. Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Gen. Sherman reached Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolansville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, which found that Gen. Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, and captured some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, when he was partially surprised and thrown into confusion and driven back.

Gen. Sherman's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the center, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and resume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst., there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack, until 3 o'clock p. m., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground.

They were reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery. I saw a heavy force coming from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep.

They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed and 375 wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty.

They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

The 3d inst. was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition.

It has been raining all day and the ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major General Halleck:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce THE ENEMY ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night.

This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops. The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this morning.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night, and to-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead and collecting the wounded from the field of battle.

Pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening.

The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our medical director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited the admiration of all.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete, the entire rebel army fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

Our advantages are decided. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces and routed.

On Saturday our skirmishers decoyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter. Capt. McCulloch of the 2d Kentucky Union cavalry says that the rebel General Wilder was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men.

Eye witnesses says the slaughter exceeds Shiloh. Rosecrans soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Col. Daniel McCook engaged Wheeler's cavalry, six miles from Nashville and routed him completely.

All is highly cheering; prisoners say Gen. Kirby Smith was in the fight. Rebel canteens were filled with whisky and powder.

The Murfreesboro *Rebel* of the 2d says the Federals fought gallantly. It admits a loss of 5,000. Federal prisoners are sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken.

Capt. John Desha, of Kentucky, was wounded by a shell, in the head. Adjutant Card of the same regiment was shot by a cannon ball.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent at Nashville:

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans shelled Murfreesboro this morning. There was no reply, and our forces would occupy the city at noon (Sunday.) The rebels have undoubtedly left. It is reported that our forces are pursuing.

Gen. McCook attacked Wharton's cavalry near the Asylum, six miles from Nashville, killing eight, who were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Federals were wounded.

Capt. Pinney of the 6th Wisconsin, Lieut. Hastings of the 25th Illinois, and all the commissioned officers and sergeants of companies G, L and K, are killed or disabled.

Col. Scott of the 19th Illinois is seriously wounded. Capt. Austin of Gen. Woodruff's staff is taken prisoner.

Private dispatches say the rebels, in their retreat, are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold of it. All reports of Rosecrans having retreated to Nashville are false. The fight to-day (4th) is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana. The interruptions caused by the rebel cavalry, between Nashville and Christiana, makes it difficult to get news, but everything thus far looks favorable to the Federals.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1.—One of the greatest battles of the war is now raging near Murfreesboro. The armies of Rosecrans and Bragg are hotly engaged.

There was heavy skirmishing on Monday, and a battle in earnest on Tuesday and Wednesday, to be continued to-day.

On Tuesday the rebels attacked McCook, the right wing, and drove him in confusion two miles. During that day the whole army lost some ground. There was awful fighting done.

On Wednesday morning Rosecrans attacked and drove them some distance with great carnage. The movements were in charges upon batteries and infantry columns.

Gen Rosecrans marched from Nashville last Friday, with about 65,000 effectives, and 200 pieces of artillery, and skirmished all the way to the battle field, the enemy resisting bitterly. The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces in reconnoitering. The enemy was found strongly posted on a bend of Stone's River, west side, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro, west side. The centre also had the advantage of high ground, with a dense growth of cedar masking completely their position, which gave them the advantage of cross fire.

Gen. McCook's corps closed in on the left on Walkerson's Creek. Negley, of Thomas' corps, worked with great difficulty to the front of the rebel centre, Rosecrans's division being in reserve. Crittenden's corps was posted on comparatively high ground, on their left; Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in front, Wood's in reserve.

The battle was expected all day Tuesday, but the enemy merely skirmished and threw a few shells, one of which killed Orderly McDonald, 4th United States cavalry, not ten feet from Gen. Rosecrans.

That afternoon the Anderson Pennsylvania cavalry, on McCook's flank, was drawn into an ambuscade, and its two Majors, Rosengarten and Ward, were killed. Crittenden's corps lost four killed and twenty-one wounded that day, including Adjt. Elliott, of the 57th Indiana, severely. McCook's loss was about fifty on the same day.

The rebel cavalry made a dash on our rear at Lavergne, burnt a few wagons, and captured thirty-five prisoners.

That night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy was reported moving upon McCook, obviously to attack our right wing. This corresponded with the wishes of Gen. Rosecrans, who instructed Gen. McCook to hold him in check stubbornly, while the left wing should be thrown into Murfreesboro, behind the enemy.

At daybreak, on the last day of December, everything appeared working well. The battle had opened on the right, and our left wing was on hand. At 7 o'clock ominous sounds indicated that the fire was approaching the left. Aids were dispatched for information, and found the forest full of flying negroes, with some straggling soldiers, who reported whole regiments falling back rapidly.

Meantime, one of McCook's aids had announced to Rosecrans that Gen. Johnson had permitted the batteries of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, which had somewhat demoralized the troops. This was obvious.

The brave General Sill, one of our best officers, was killed; General Kirk, severely wounded, and General Willich killed or missing, besides other valuable officers.

Gen. Rosecrans sent word pressing McCook to hold the front; he would help him and it would all work right. He now galloped to the front of Crittenden's left with his staff, to order the line of battle, when the enemy opened a full battery and emptied two saddles of the escort.

Van Cleve's division was sent to the right, Col. Beatty's brigade in front. The fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending to the centre, and it was clear that the right was doubling upon the left. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front on that wing, and were pressing the centre. General Rosecrans, with splendid daring, dashed into the furious fire, and sending his staff along the lines, started Batty's brigade. Some six batteries opened and sustained magnificent fire.

Directly a tremendous shout was raised along the whole line. The enemy began to fall back rapidly. The General himself urged the troops forward. The rebels, thoroughly punished, were driven back fully a mile. The same splendid bravery was displayed in the centre, and the whole line advanced.

Meantime, the enemy made formidable demonstrations upon our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right.

Meanwhile orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy. Before they had time to execute them, they burst upon our centre with awful fury, and it began to break. Rousseau's division was carried into the breach magnificently by their glorious leader, and the enemy again retreated hastily into the dense cedar thicket.

Again they essayed our right, and again we were driven back. This time the number of stragglers were formidable, and the prospect was discouraging, but there was no panic. The General, confident of success, continued to visit every point of the field, and, with the aid of Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, Rousseau, Negley and Wood, the tide of battle was again turned.

Early in the day we were severely embarrassed by the enterprise of the rebel cavalry, who made some serious dashes upon some of McCook's ammunition and subsistence trains, capturing a number of wagons and artillery. Ammunition was alarmingly scarce. At one time it was announced that not a single wagon load of it could be found. Some of our batteries were quiet on that account. This misfortune was caused by the capture of McCook's train.

About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted again from the right to the left. The enemy, discovering the impossibility of succeeding in their main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of high bluffs from his right; and for about two hours the fight raged with unremitting fury, to the advantage of the enemy, for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. The scene at this period was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view; the enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style; our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage, or lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action. There was not a place on the field that did not give men a satisfactory idea of a hot fire. Solid shot, shells and minie balls rattled around like hail. Rosecrans himself was incessantly exposed. It is wonderful that he escaped. His chief of staff, the noble Lieut. Col. Garesche, had his head taken off by a round shot, and the blood spattered the General and some of the staff. Lieut. Lyman, just behind him, was lifted clear out of his saddle by a bullet, which shattered his left arm. Three Orderlies, and gallant Sergeant Richmond, of the 4th United States cavalry, were killed not ten feet from the General, and five or six horses in the staff and escort were struck.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock the enemy apparently exhausted by the rapid and incessant assaults, took up a position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides slackened, and finally ceased at dark, the battle having raged for eleven hours. When the battle closed the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage is, therefore, in their favor.

The object in attacking was to cut us off from Nashville. They almost succeeded. They played their old game. If McCook's corps had held more firmly against Hardee's corps and Cheatham's division, whom he fought, Rosecrans' plan of battle would have succeeded.

At dark the enemy had a heavy force on our right, leading to the belief that they intended to pursue. Their cavalry, meantime, was excessively troublesome, cutting deeply into our trains behind us, and we had not cavalry enough to protect ourselves. The 4th regulars made one splendid dash at them, capturing sixty-seven and releasing 300 prisoners they had taken from us. We recaptured 500 prisoners; the enemy have a large number.

Gen. Rosecrans determined to begin the attack this morning, and opened furiously with our left at dawn. The enemy, however, would not retire from our right, and the battle worked that way. At 11 o'clock matters were not very flattering on their side. At 12 o'clock our artillery received new supplies of ammunition, and a terrible fire was opened. The enemy began to give way. Gen. Thomas pressed on their centre, and Crittenden advanced on their left. The battle was more severe at that hour than it had been, and the result was still doubtful. Both sides were uneasy, but determined. Gen. Rosecrans feels its importance fully. If he is defeated, it will be badly, because he will fight as long as he has a brigade. If he is victorious, the enemy will be destroyed. At this hour we are apprehensive that some of our troops behaved badly, but most of them were heroes.

The Three Days' Fight—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 5th.]

THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

On Thursday morning the sun rose through a mass of thick mist and fog, and just as he made his appearance the pickets of the enemy opened a brisk fire upon Palmer's division, which constituted the right wing of General Crittenden's command. A few of our men were wounded, and our pickets manifested some disposition to give way. Two batteries, however, moved up to their support, and the cannonade was so brisk that the whole of our forces rushed to arms, expecting an immediate renewal of the fight on a grand scale; but the rebels did not seem disposed to make the fight general; they brought out a battery or two which attempted to reply to ours, but which were silenced completely in five or six minutes from the time they commenced to fire. Their pickets were also driven back and several prisoners taken, and the sound of battle, except the occasional dropping of musketry, again ceased. Capt. Bradley's battery, 6th Indiana and the 8th Indiana battery, commanded by Lieut. Estopp, were mainly instrumental in repulsing this attack. From this time till half past one p. m., there was no fighting, with the exception of occasional skirmishes between the pickets.

At the time last mentioned, an attack was made upon our right, where Dan. McCook's command had been mustered together after the repulse of Wednesday. His men, anxious to redeem their character, lay close behind some temporary breastworks of stone and logs, until the rebels were within a few hundred yards of them. Then they opened, and the rebels retired in confusion to the cedar thickets in which they had been concealed all the morning of Thursday, leaving a number of their dead and wounded in the intervening field. On the centre of our left, where a part of Gen. Sheridan's division was posted, a brisk firing was kept up between the pickets until near night, when the rebels becoming bold, once more advanced in considerable force into an open field. This time our men no longer remained behind their breastworks, but charged upon the enemy and put them to a disgraceful flight, a single company of the 27th Illinois capturing 150 prisoners. A number of shells from some of our batteries quieted the rebels for the remainder of the evening. The fighting on Thursday was at no time on a large scale, amounting really to little more than heavy skirmishing. Both armies seemed inclined to rest after the dreadful contest of the day before. The weather was cold and clear a part of the day, but during the night there was an ugly, drizzling rain, from which our soldiers, without shelter of any kind, suffered severely.

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS.

There was nothing of importance occuring Thursday night, scarcely a shot from either side was heard on Friday morning until nearly nine o'clock. Then a terrible cannonade commenced and raged for half an hour all along the center of our line. The enemy's shot and shell flew thick and fast up the railroad and turnpike, and all over the open ground occupied by the center of our army. One of our batteries was moved to the front and had more than half the horses killed and disabled by the rebel fire; but it soon became evident that the enemy's artillery was inferior to our own and after Loomis had knocked to pieces a rebel battery of large brass guns, which was situated near the turnpike, directly in front of Murfreesboro, the others hastily drew off, and there was again a lull in the storm. Our loss in this artillery duel was about one hundred killed and wounded. From the reports of rebel prisoners, I am led to believe that the enemy's loss was very considerable. There was nothing more than heavy skirmishing from this until 4 o'clock p. m.

SATURDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Jan. 4.

I returned last night to Nashville, from the battlefield at Murfreesboro, and, after a tedious ride on the cars, [illegible] gaged in writing out these [illegible] rived late this evening at this place. [illegible] I left the field, but not, thank God, until I was able to report a glorious success for the arms of the Union. The operations up to one o'clock yesterday had been conducted on a scale of almost unparalleled grandeur, almost equaling the sublimest military occurrences during the days of Napoleon. The battle of Wednesday displayed in a most striking manner the valor of our troops, the earnestness of our officers, and the genius of Gen. Rosecrans; but the result, on the whole, seemed to be against us, and there was a general feeling of despondency throughout our army. On Thursday there was little disposition manifested on either side to renew the battle, and this feeling continued until after the cannonade of Friday morning, the result of which did much to encourage and inspire our soldiers, and make them ready for the great event that took place in the afternoon of that day. Gen. Van Cleve's division, belonging to Gen. Crittenden's corps, had been thrown across Stone River on Thursday, in anticipation of an assault upon our left, similar to that upon the right on Wednesday, or for a purpose which it is not now, perhaps, prudent to intimate. It was posted upon a low eminence, almost overlooking Murfreesboro, and in this situation formed, as indeed it had done before, the extreme left wing of our army. It was about 4 o'clock in the evening, when no one anticipated a renewal of the battle, that the rebels advanced in overwhelming force, under the command of Breckinridge, who seems to have been all day in charge of the right wing of their army, and threw themselves with terrible impetuosity upon Van Cleve's division. This portion of our forces was in command of Colonel Beatty, of the 19th Ohio, Gen. Van Cleve having been wounded on Wednesday. The assault of the enemy was speedily announced to the rest of the army by a dreadful war of artillery and a deafening rattle of musketry. Everybody rushed instantly to arms, and all seemed anxious to engage the enemy at once. For half an hour the gallant men of Van Cleve's division held their own against five times their numbers, but finding it impossible to withstand one-third of the entire rebel army began to give ground. Two brigades slowly retired, the enemy following with great determination, until our men were pushed into the river, many of them dyeing the water with their blood. The third brigade stood its ground somewhat longer and fought, if possible, more obstinately; still they were just on the point of giving way when Negley's division, which was near the center when the battle began, came rushing up to the rescue, with loud cheers. The soldiers advanced to the river side, delivered a few terrible volleys, which effectually checked the rebel onset, and then plunged into the stream itself and waded across, all the time pouring their bullets into the face of the foe. An adjacent hill, covered with woods, was just upon the other side of the river, and upon ascending a tolerably steep bank, a fence was reached, which separated the woods from the open ground through which the river runs. Here the rebels attempted to make a stand and poured a leaden hail into our ranks as they clambered up the river bank; but the soldiers of the Union were no longer to be checked. They rushed up to the fence, and hurled the enemy away from it at the point of the bayonet. The whole woods then resounded with the roar of battle, our men continuing to drive the enemy steadily before them. Colonels T. R. Stanley and Miller, commanding brigades, urged forward their men with dauntless courage, and drove the rebels entirely out of the woods and across some cornfields which lay just in front of the last strip of timber which separated our army from Murfreesboro. These cornfields were literally covered with the rebel dead and dying. The enemy had now been driven a mile and a half, and nothing but the coming of night prevented the gallant Negley and his men from passing into Murfreesboro. I rode over the field at 10 o'clock that night. Our forces held undisputed possession of the contested ground. The slaughter of the enemy was terrible to contemplate. The woods by the river and corn fields, resounded with the groans of the wounded and dying. At least 2,000 of the enemy fell in this glorious affair, while our own loss could not have exceeded 500. More than 1,000 prisoners were left in our hands. Several rebel flags were captured, and at least one battery of artillery. When the victory was announced to the rest of the army, three cheers fairly rent the air, and must have spread dismay and terror amongst the rebel hosts.

Up to 1 o'clock yesterday, the time I left the field, it had rained steadily all day, and the battle had not been resumed.

FROM VICKSBURG.

GEN. SHERMAN PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL.

From Vicksburg via Paducah.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

VICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

The above map, from authentic sources will excellently well declare the features of the rear approach to Vicksburg chosen by Gen. Sherman, in landing on the left bank of the Yazoo River, the mouth of which is twelve miles above the city. Gen. Sherman's point of debarkation was eleven miles up the Yazoo. The figures 1, 2, 3, represent Gen. Sherman's line of battle on Saturday. The rebel position and defences sweep from "A" the entire circuit to the river bank below the city.

Vicksburg, the capital of Warren Co., Miss., is situated on the Mississippi River 400 miles above New Orleans, and fifty miles west of Jackson. It was in times of peace a great cotton mart, exporting 100,000 bales annually. Its location with reference to the Yazoo River have caused the approach from the banks of that river to be selected by Gen. Sherman. The Yazoo (not named in our map,) is the river emptying into the Mississippi, a few miles above Vicksburg, and is one of the most remarkable rivers of its size in the South, being navigable by steamers for 100 miles, being a deep, narrow, natural canal sluggishly flowing through vast cotton plantations. Natchez is 121 miles below Vicksburg.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 4, 1863.

To General Halleck:

Dispatches from General Sherman and the naval command were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. General Sherman was inland, three miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources, I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 5, 1863.

From Capt. Isaiah Williams, Provost Marshal at Columbus, I learn that in the late assault upon Vicksburg, Col. Wyman's 13th Ill. regiment was badly cut up, and Col. John B. Wyman killed. His body is now en route for Chicago.

The same parties who brought this information to Columbus, say that there is every reason to believe that Vicksburg has fallen into our hands, after six days' fighting, and that Banks' expedition, and forces from Grant's army, with the upper and lower Mississippi fleets, participated in the victory.

All of this, excepting the facts regarding Col. Wyman's regiment, I send upon the authority of rumor, and it may be it will not have confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following is from Richmond papers of Friday, 2d inst.:

VICKSBURG, Dec. 30.—A courier has just arrived, who states that the enemy attempted to storm our lines again this morning, but after a severe conflict were repulsed with heavy loss. No further particulars at present. The loss of the enemy is said to be about 300 in killed and wounded. Our loss 50 killed and wounded.

The belief that no troops have been withdrawn from our front, sent to reinforce Bragg, is very general among our commanding officers.

The weather is warm and clear.

U. S. STEAMER LEXINGTON, TWELVE MILES UP THE YAZOO RIVER, Dec. 26, 1862.

On the 23d inst., nine steamers, including the Benton, Lexington and Baron DeKalb, all in charge of Capt. Gwin of the Benton, came up the stream for the purpose of destroying the torpedoes. The reconnoissance, was accompanied by two rams. At Cypress Bayou, eleven miles up, they were fired upon from an opposite plantation, belonging to Col. W. H. Johnson of the rebel army, known as Belle Isle. Most of the slaves are in Vicksburg. By this firing, one man on the boat was killed and twelve wounded. The Lexington and DeKalb were ordered to destroy the buildings, which was done. A boat was sent to the mouth of the river with the wounded. The remainder of the boats stopped two miles above Belle Isle, shelling the shore.

They were continually fired upon on the morning of the 24th.

At about 11 o'clock a body of rebel troops [illegible] rear of Johnson's place. They [illegible] shelled on the same day.

When at Haines' Bluff more torpedoes were discovered. Two thousand rebel infantry in rifle pits kept up a fire upon our boats. None of our men were injured on Christmas day.

Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter have arrived, and to-day troops are coming up and landing. There must soon commence a double attack upon Vicksburg by Sherman. Pemberton's rear will be cut off from communication with the city, and a junction with Smith at Vicksburg be prevented.

Grant coming upon him at the same time, he will be compelled to make for Mobile in haste.

From a demonstration made to-day, it is evident Sherman's advance upon Vicksburg from the rear or from the Yazoo will be disputed with infantry and artillery. Their strength has already been felt. With the aid of the gunboats, the rebels have been driven back some distance. The land force after obtaining the desired information and placing pickets, returned to shelter. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler threw their shell during the advance with good effect. They now lie six miles from Vicksburg, above Cypress Bayou.

After their return, a reconnoitering party of a large body of our troops was thrown forward to support the pickets, and encamped for the night some two miles on the road to Vicksburg. This is the result of the first day's advance by land upon the stronghold of Vicksburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 4, 1863.

This morning patrol boats report more torpedoes below the battery at Haines' Bluff.

Capt. Gwin now ordered up the iron clads to drive off the rebel force. After doing this, they rounded the bend, and could clearly distinguish the battery below the bluff. After examining, they fell back here, and General Hovey co-operated with the fleet by immediately landing troops, several Indiana regiments bravely advancing to the rear of the batteries, while the gunboats poured shot and shell into the men occupying the works.

The bluffs are ninety feet above the river, with three batteries at about equal distance above each other, well mounted and manned. The first shell from the rebels fell four yards ahead of the Lexington. Firing soon became general, and shot and shell filled the air for three hours, the rebels firing mostly shell. Their shots seemingly aimed principally at the Benton, the flag ship. Of course she suffered most. Several shell struck her, one entering a port, exploding and wounding ten men, and Capt. Gwin, who received a rifle shot, carrying away part of his arm, and inflicting a frightful wound in his breast. It is thought he cannot survive. The firing at the end of three hours having ceased, the Lexington and Benton passed down to the transport fleet, the others remaining at the scene of action. It was supposed that the battle would be resumed in the morning.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2, via CAIRO, Jan. 4, 1863.

We have glorious news from Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman is going onward to possess the city. I suppose he has captured the city before this time.

CAIRO, Jan. 3d.—John Frederick of the 11th Indiana, arrived at Helena, furnishes the Associated Press with the following news:

A detachment under Capt. Caven of the 11th Indiana, convoyed by the gunboat Conestoga, with dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated on the battle-field of Vicksburg, arrived at Helena on Saturday morning, the 27th ult.

Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo, ten miles from the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburg. After passing beyond reach of the fire from the gunboats, he encountered the enemy in force, and a terrific conflict of five hours' duration ensued. The enemy was driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from the work of intrenching on the hill, by shell. On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms with two bayous intervening. During the night, pontoons were constructed in front of Gen. Morgan's and Gen. Smith's divisions. Notwithstanding a terrific fire from the enemy under cover of the undergrowth, at daylight, on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Sherman's whole force. Gen. Steele held the left, Gens. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gens. M. S. Smith and A. S. Smith the right. Gen. Steele turned the enemy's left so as to communicate with Morgan's division, they having been separated by a swamp running at right angles to the main front. By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the fighting with musketry and artillery was severe. The rebels were intrenched on high ground, rising from the west side of the bayou. Finally, part of Morgan's, and Smith's division, the 8th Missouri, took it by storm. Vicksburg is doubtless ours.

The gunboats had not co-operated, but the gunboat Benton had engaged the fortifications at Haines' Bluff. She was struck by thirty-four solid shell, without any material injury. Several of her crew were killed and wounded. Capt. Gwin, who commanded her, was mortally wounded by a six pound shot striking him on the right breast and carrying away part of his right arm. His words as he fell were: "My love to my wife—my wishes to my country." The 58th Ohio, 6th Missouri and 2d Kentucky regiments sustained a considerable loss in Saturday's battle.

Gen. Banks and Commodore Farragut were expected to co-operate from below, but did not. Steele's division, composed mostly of Indianians, did bloody fighting as he turned the enemy's left.

The dispatch boat Rocket, on her trip down to Vicksburg on the 20th, was fired into by a company of guerillas. She received not less than 100 shot in her cabin and pilot house. She headed round and replied with grape, canister and musketry from a detachment of the 11th and 24th Indiana volunteers.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Richmond papers of the 31st contain full and important details of the fight at Vicksburg, as follows:

VICKSBURG, Dec. 29.—On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. The 17th Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full regiments of Yankees.

On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 28th and 17th Louisiana regiments, the former regiment maintaining the ground all day against superior forces; its loss on Sunday was one killed and two wounded; 8th Tennessee, four killed and six wounded, Capt. C. A. Gently among the killed; 17th Tennessee, two killed and two wounded; 31st Tennessee, one killed, none wounded. One of Gen. Lee's couriers had his legs shot off. Wofford's artillery lost one sergeant killed. No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon, 8,000 of the enemy advanced upon our regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upwards of 400 prisoners taken, with five stands of colors. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterwards sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The 28th Louisiana again immortalized itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle. The Yankee prisoners say that Morgan is their General commanding.

Severe fighting is going on now. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad as far as Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. They are also said to have burned the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally destroyed.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction, and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Griefs of Chattel Owners—The Rule of Emancipation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 6th, 1863.

Since January 1st it is estimated that 300 slaves belonging to parties, in proportion of nine rebels to one professedly loyal, have left their masters in this county, outside of the city limits. One family lost sixteen last Sunday night—ten hired hands and six owned on the premises. A rule has been adopted that confinement in the military prison, unless unconditionally discharged, entitles slaves of the accused to free papers.

Great indignation is manifested here at the out-spoken treason of Dick Richardson, Merrick and Marshall, in Illinois.

The Western Sanitary Commission has sent several boats and a large amount of hospital stores, and a number of nurses and surgeons to Vicksburg.

The steamer Emma Duncan, left here on Saturday for Nashville to bring back the wounded.

Indications at Jefferson City are that the Senatorial contest will be prolonged, owing to the refusal of several Emancipationists to support the caucus nominee—B. Gratz Brown.

From North Carolina.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 26.—Gov. Stanly was hung in effigy last night in front of the Market House, in Beaufort. Considerable excitement had been occasioned by political speaking during the day, in view of the pending Congressional election. The scandalous outrage is almost universally condemned. Military matters are quiet.

The Gallant Feat of Gen. Sullivan.

FORREST'S FORCE ROUTED AND DESTROYED.

Total Rebel Loss Over 1,000 with Prisoners.

THE THEATRE OF FORREST'S OPERATIONS.

For some time past the attention of the rebels has been daringly turned to operations on the communications of Gen. Grant, connecting his former base at Jackson, Tennessee with his source of supplies. Again and again have the rebel guerrillas swooped down upon various points of this railroad line, not long since even strongly threatening Columbus. Forrest, the chief marauder, with his force of 7,000 guerillas, has been fairly beaten, as detailed in the following graphic account. The locality of the fight is Lexington, eighteen miles due east of Jackson, and midway between the railway and the Tennessee River. Our map will sufficiently well show the general vicinity of this achievement, and the military importance of the line of railroad the enemy have aimed to destroy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 5, 1863.

From participants and spectators we have the following full and explicit account of the fight at Cross Roads, between Brigadier General Sullivan's forces and the cavalry of the Confederate General Forrest. It may be relied upon in every particular.

Gen. Haynie was at Jackson, Tenn., on the 21st, where, with the 106th Illinois, Col. Latham, the 39th Iowa, Col. Cummings, the 119th Illinois, Major Watson, and the Iowa Union brigade, Lieut. Col. Cotton, he had arrived on the previous day.

Gen. Sullivan arrived from Jackson at 9 o'clock that night, and Col. Durham and his force moved the same night, and Col. Fuller at 4 o'clock the ensuing morning. Both bodies of troops took the road to Huntington. The first night's camp was made near Shady Grove, within half a day's march of Huntington. As early as 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, Capt. Bubridge and his command of cavalry was sent forward to take and hold the bridge over Bear Creek, so as to allow the troops to cross. These were attacked by Forrest's extreme advance. Our infantry hastened forward and crossed the stream, the pickets retreating, and made Huntington the same day, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Gen. Sullivan immediately ordered his regiment into position to protect the approaches to the town, and detached 300 men under Major Atkinson, of the 50th Indiana, to go some four miles out in the direction of Forrest's advance, to take and hold another bridge, at which it was feared he would enter and flank our forces.

As Major Atkinson and the 50th approached this bridge, the rebels fired upon him, wounding one man. The Indianians returned the fire, killing two and wounding one, when the Confederates scattered, falling back to their main body.

On the morning of the 30th it was found that the enemy, not being able to enter or pass through or near Huntington, was making a detour, intending to reach Lexington. Gen. Sullivan, late that evening, ordered Col. Dunham's 2d brigade to march forward and intercept them. He started and marched nine miles to Clarksburg, where he bivouacked during the night, and early next morning moved to Parker's Cross Roads. At this point were concentrated the whole of Forrest's forces, the General himself in command. Their number is since ascertained to have been at least 7,000. He had cavalry mostly, and ten guns.

The fight commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasted, hardly contested, for three hours, the enemy opening the ball with their artillery. At the end of that time Forrest had driven Dunham's devoted brigade with some slaughter, in fact he fairly surrounded it and demanded its surrender.

Plucky to the last, Dunham returned an answer that he never was known to do that, and that if they wanted him or his men they had just got to come and take them. The rebels say Dunham's force had surrendered. Our men say they had not and did not intend to, until forced to do so. Their artillery ammunition was all exhausted, but Col. Dunham was in front of his brave fellows, standing as firm and compact as though on parade, giving the overwhelming force of rebels as good as they received, in musketry and rifle shots. Inch by inch only, the ground was given up.

A parley was going on, flags of truce were passing and repassing, when a shout rent the air, "Hurrah! *the 1st brigade is advancing!*" It was so. Gen. Sullivan and Haynie appeared over at the knoll near Parker's House. They shouted "Forward!" and the artillery came rattling down in haste, up a lane, at first partly concealed from the rebels, at double quick. Then came infantry deploying at double quick. The rebel artillery did not fire a shot after ours came in sight, but allowed their cannon, caissons and everything to be captured by the impetuous rush of the Federals.

In vain did Forrest in person try to rally his artillery. His cavalry huddling closely about Dunham's corps, could not be deployed. They took the infection, jumped from their horses, and ran helter skelter, and were many of them killed or captured before they could reach the shelter of the thick woods. They did not pause even to fire upon the first brigade.

The sight of the rebels skedaddling is said to have been an extraordinary spectacle. After capturing all the horses, &c., Col. Latham was on the 1st inst., detailed with a fresh brigade to pursue Forrest to Clifton, on the Tennessee.

Fuller's brigade accompanied him, and if the gunboats were only at Clifton, as reported, ere this the entire rebel force must have been gobbled up.

The results of this battle summed up are as follows: Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not exceed one hundred, though reported yesterday at six hundred. Among our wounded is Col. Rinaker, in the leg, seriously, but not dangerously; Lieut. Colonel Redfield, in shoulder, severely; Capt. Brown, 49th Iowa, mortally, in chest. There were no commissioned officers killed. The names of privates are not yet returned, but the principal loss was in the 122d Illinois.

The Iron-Clad Monitor Founders at Sea.

Two Officers and Thirty-Eight Men Lost.

To Gideon Welles, Washington:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—The State of Georgia reports that the Monitor foundered on Tuesday night South of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men. Names not known.

(Signed) REAR ADMIRAL LEE.

FROM OSKOSH, WIS.

A Serious Riot in Progress at Appleton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OSKOSH, Jan. 6, 1863.

Advices from Appleton this evening, state that a riot is now in progress at that place. Last Sunday night a German named Smith, of Greenfield, near Appleton, was murdered by an Indian, who was drunk at the time he committed the deed.

The Indian was arrested and confined in jail.

Yesterday a mob collected with the avowed determination of breaking open the jail, to get the Indian out and lynch him.

Several prominent citizens have been seriously injured in their attempts to protect the officers in keeping the mob out of the jail.

It is feared the mob will succeed unless assistance is sent from neighboring towns.

It is expected the Governor will send a company of soldiers to guard the jail and restore quiet.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

STUART AND JACKSON'S EXPLOITS OUTDONE.

Bragg's Richmond Communications Cut.

Handsome Achievement of Gen. Granger's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

Advices received here warrant the belief that Carter's exploits in destroying the railroad connections in East Tennessee will take rank among the most brilliant feats of the war. Direct railroad communication between Richmond and Bragg's army is cut off at an opportune moment, and bridges destroyed of such magnitude and number as to take four months at least to rebuild them.

Altogether all of Morgan's and Stuart's and Forrest's cavalry feats are regarded as outdone in East Tennessee by Carter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1863.

The *Gazette* has a letter from its correspondent with Granger's army, confirming the report of the success of General Carter's expedition to East Tennessee.

They destroyed bridges and the railroad for miles.

FEDERAL RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

On the 30th ult. our special Cincinnati dispatch stated that a portion of Gen. Granger's army was to leave on the 20th, their destination being contraband, but that important results were looked for. That expedition consisted of three columns, composing a large force. They started over the mountains through Cumberland Gap, to make a raid on Knoxville, and destroy important bridges and trestles.

A private note from a correspondent with that expedition stated that they were at London, Ky., on the 25th *en route* for Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. The map we give will show the route taken by this force, whose brilliant achievements are spoken of in our Washington dispatches. This news is fully confirmed by news from rebel sources.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Thursday, January 1, states that a body of 5,000 Union cavalry, composed of one Pennsylvania regiment, and others unknown, had destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, burning the important bridges over the Holston and Watauga Rivers, and capturing 200 rebel cavalry who were guarding the former. The *Republican* says it will take several weeks to repair the damages, at a time when the road is taxed to its utmost capacity. It characterizes the Yankee raid of nearly 100 miles as one of unexpected daring and audacity.

The Holston River is that seen in the map crosses the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad near Nashville. The Watauga is a branch of the Holston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Various Congressional Matters.

Emancipation in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

Western Republicans are greatly delighted over the triumphant passage of Noel's bill for emancipation in Missouri. Its principal features remain precisely as they were telegraphed in the dispatches some weeks ago, except in the third section. This, which provides that nothing should be paid for any slave imported after this date, or to any owner who either is or has been disloyal, is now amended, so as to provide also that no owner who may have wilfully refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States when required thereto by any military or civil authority of the United States or of the State of Missouri, shall receive any compensation for loss of service of his slaves.

Other sections appropriate $10,000,000 of thirty year five per cent. bonds for paying loyal owners; pledges the United States Government to employ all reasonable measures for the colonization of these emancipated slaves outside of the United States; and provides that, to secure the benefit of this act, the Missouri Legislature must pass its emancipation bill before the 1st of January, 1864, and must make its emancipation immediate. It also requires interest on those $10,000,000 bonds to be reimbursed to the U. S. Treasury from the proceeds of confiscated rebel property. The prospects of the bill in the Senate to-night seem to be fair. During the debate on this bill to-day in the House, Wickliffe delivered himself of superfluous bile on the subject. He denounced the bill as a miserable abolition scheme, and felt it his duty and his privilege to state, in the face of Heaven, in the presence of Congress and in the hearing of the nation, that there is not one man in three hundred in Kentucky, in favor of such a measure. He would repeat it again and again, that there is no public sentiment in Kentucky in favor of emancipation by purchase out of the public treasury. His demonstrations gained several votes for the bill.

Senator Wright of Indiana made an elaborate speech in the Senate in support of the Administration, which repeatedly drew out protracted applause from the galleries. He made an allusion to Gen. Rosecrans, which was the signal for enthusiastic applause. He said that nothing would so much delight him as to see the slaves running away from disloyal masters by the wholesale.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

A deputation of Jews from Cincinnati and Paducah arrived here yesterday evening, to remonstrate against Gen. Grant's order excluding all Jews from his department. In company with Gurley they waited on the President and laid their case before him. He at once pronounced Grant's order flagrantly unjust and sent them with a message to Gen. Halleck. They had an interview with Halleck this morning, the result of which was the prompt telegraphic transmission of directions to Grant to rescind his order.

Jews in all parts of the country were much exercised over this order, and remonstrances on the subject were pouring in from all quarters. They told the President if Grant found Jews violating his orders, acting as spies, depreciating United States currency, or the like, they were perfectly willing he should shoot the offenders, but they objected to the sweeping proscription of a whole class because of birth or religion.

It is intimated to-night that there may be a hitch in the arrangements for giving Butler his new position. Friends of that officer feel aggrieved at his removal from New Orleans, and many think there may yet grow considerable trouble out of it.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Tribune* says editorially that a letter from a well-informed source at Paris, received by the Asia, states that a few days before the letter was written, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de L'Huys, visited the Emperor and advised him that a modification of the policy of the Empire was required by the public voice; that he was so far committed to the present policy that he could not change, and he therefore tendered his resignation, recommending Lavedette as his successor. That the modifications needed were in the first place greater liberty in regard to Italy. Secondly, the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, and treaty with that power, and thirdly, the joining in a note to be signed also by England and Russia, to the Confederate authorities, taking the ground that as the rebellion had now continued nearly two years without success, that the interests of humanity and civilization required them to lay down their arms.

The writer adds, that after opposing these propositions, the Emperor, upon further consideration, took a more favorable view of the policy indicated.

The writer asserts in the strongest manner that notwithstanding the unexpected and surprising character of this information, it is strictly true.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

U. S. Issues Receivable for State Taxes.

Copperheads and Their Movements.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5, 1863.

The House was organinized this afternoon at [illegible] o'clock, by electing Mr. Burr of Scott [illegible] *pro tem* chairman, and R. C. Goodell [illegible] Springfield clerk. After calling the roll of the House, five members were only found ab[illegible] when Judge Higbee administered the [illegible] oath.

The election for permanent officers followed as follows: S. A. Buckmaster of Madison [illegible], Speaker; John Q. Harmon of Alexander county, Clerk; J. S. Martin of Fulton [illegible], 1st Assistant Clerk; C. Winslow of [illegible], 2nd do.; John Heise of LaSalle [illegible], Engrossing Clerk; Hubert Kelly, 1st [illegible] do.; Joseph Merith of Marion county, [illegible]keeper; John Husted of Cass county, [illegible] do; J. C. Davis of Scott county, [illegible] E. Wood of Calhoun county, Post[illegible]

Buckmaster being a very conservative [illegible] speech is looked upon as indicating [illegible] action on the part of Democrats. It is to be noted for what it implies [illegible] what it says.

The election of Walsh of Chicago, and [illegible] of Ottawa, is regarded as a sop thrown [illegible] of Cook, who is said to have given [illegible] case as hopeless. Whether he [illegible] Richardson or dive down deep into [illegible] his man, I do not yet know. [illegible] Republicans begin to think at last that [illegible] begin to wear a squally look, and that [illegible] better be prepared for almost any[illegible]

Merrick's speech, to-night, was looked to as a point of departure on [illegible] and untried course. We shall see. [illegible] House completed its organization by [illegible] of the officers before given. [illegible] Merrick is making a very revolutionary [illegible] the Representatives Hall, which is [illegible]

LATEST.

SPRINGFIELD, January 5—11 p. m.

[illegible] Democratic meeting here to-night was [illegible] boldly for revolution. Richardson, Merrick and Marshall spoke [illegible] for a Western republic and for [illegible] all the Abolitionists, from Sumner [illegible] did not know which were the traitors, those at Washington or [illegible]

[illegible] was more moderate, but said the [illegible] tion's obstinacy was the sole cause [illegible] took the socks off the others. He [illegible] revolution, if Lincoln does not back [illegible] meeting was very large. The Irish [illegible] cheered the most revolutionary senti[illegible] the echo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6, 1863.

[illegible] bills to make United States Treasury [illegible] and postal currency, up to $5, a [illegible] in payment of taxes, were offered [illegible] Senate. The Judiciary Committee [illegible] a substitute, embodying the same [illegible] which was adopted in the House. [illegible] bill was passed, three Egyptians [illegible] of Cook only voting against it. [illegible] of Union, Dem., in the course of the [illegible] said that the United States Treasury [illegible] conceived in sin and born in it. Another Democrat of the same stripe [illegible] Treasury Notes in a few years would [illegible] worthless as Continental money. [illegible] said that in six months a bushel of [illegible] would not be worth "six bits." [illegible] Governor's Message was read in both [illegible] and notwithstanding its great length, [illegible] listened to with profound attention. It [illegible] regarded as one of the ablest ever issued [illegible]. The Democrats object to nothing [illegible] but its politics. In the Senate 10,000 [illegible] English and 5,000 in German, were [illegible] printed. The House adjourned without any action, and the Democrats will [illegible] refuse to order any copies printed. [illegible] will be a Republican meeting in the [illegible] House on Friday evening, in opposition [illegible] the demonstration.

[illegible] from abroad are invited. A delegation from Chicago are invited. General [illegible] of this State, reported wounded at [illegible] is not injured. The committee [illegible] Democratic meeting held last evening [illegible] this evening. A portion of the [illegible] calling themselves moderates are [illegible] of demanding an armistice from the [illegible] with a view to peace, regarding the [illegible] of the rebels as impossible. Another [illegible] are in favor of demanding the [illegible] to immediately withdraw the troops [illegible] State from the field. They say the [illegible] were enlisted by the administration [illegible] fraudulent pretense, and justice demands [illegible] they should be withdrawn. If the Governor [illegible] refuses to do so, he is to be compelled [illegible]

[illegible] may set it down that the leading spirits [illegible] the Democrats are for revolution [illegible] rather than a longer continuance [illegible] war. The proclamation is a mere pretext [illegible] The Democrats have been opposed to [illegible] from the start. They think the present best opportunity for arresting it. A [illegible] not now afraid to say he is a K. G. C. [illegible] correspondent might call every Democrat [illegible] the House a Knight of the Golden [illegible] and they would only laugh at him.

[illegible] WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[illegible] GENS. BLUNT AND HERRON'S ARMY.

[illegible] in Western Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6, 1863.

[illegible] from Springfield report that a [illegible] of the Army of the Frontier, lately [illegible] Buren, Ark., had arrived at that place. [illegible] Blunt and Herron brought over Boston [illegible] a considerable quantity of molasses [illegible] captured from the rebels. The [illegible] outbreak in Western Missouri [illegible] An attack was made on a mail [illegible] Saturday between Kansas City and [illegible] but the driver produced passes [illegible] post commander threatening to [illegible] rebel citizens of Independence [illegible] for detention of the stage, and [illegible] let the stage go on.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—The following was received at headquarters yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, VAN BUREN, Ark., Dec. 30, 1862.

[illegible] Curtis:

[illegible] retreated during the night of [illegible] in the direction of Arkadelphia. About [illegible] wounded Confederates were abandoned [illegible] Fort Smith, with instructions to [illegible] themselves. I sent a small force [illegible] to destroy two steamers there, [illegible] had saved us the trouble by [illegible] before they retreated. The [illegible] captured at Van Buren, also [illegible] were burned by my order. [illegible] much of the sugar and other [illegible] I had transportation to remove [illegible] the remainder, including about [illegible] of corn, which was shipped from [illegible] for the rebel army, shared the fate [illegible] It is impossible to sustain an [illegible] for want of forage and supplies, [illegible] be brought up the river, or the [illegible] upon grass.

[illegible] received from Col. Philips, [illegible] with 1,200 men to the Indian [illegible] Fort Gibson, December 27, [illegible] that he has driven and pursued [illegible] Stanwaite across the Arkansas, [illegible] the rebel fortifications, barracks [illegible] commissary buildings at Fort [illegible]

[illegible] McIntosh and the rebel Creeks are desirous of laying down their arms and uniting [illegible] again with the Federal Government. The same feeling is also manifested [illegible] Cherokees.

Respectfully, JAS. T. BLUNT, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

[illegible] Ark., Jan. 1.—Rebel newspapers [illegible] at Van Buren, Ark., admit the [illegible] rebels in killed and wounded [illegible] of Prairie Grove to be 4,000. [illegible] telegraphic correspondence of [illegible] taken. It contains much [illegible] information, and will be forwarded to [illegible] The destitution of the [illegible] pitiable. 4,000 of Hind[illegible] without shoes. [illegible] citizens by the recent raid [illegible] $300,000. The rebels are dis[illegible] direction. It is reported [illegible] met with a heavy loss at [illegible] fifty-five miles southwest of [illegible] Schofield has assumed [illegible] Army of the Frontier.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says "It is un[illegible] Secretary Seward prevented [illegible] appointed to an important [illegible] friends of the Pathfinder [illegible] a short time since."

…OM EAST TENNESSEE.

…UART AND JACKSON'S EXPLOITS OUTDONE.

…agg's Richmond Communications Cut.

…dsome Achievement of Gen. Granger's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

…vices received here warrant the belief … Carter's exploits in destroying the rail… connections in East Tennessee will take … among the most brilliant feats of the … Direct railroad communication between … and Bragg's army is cut off at an … critical moment, and bridges destroyed of … magnitude and numbers as to take four … at least to rebuild them.

…gether all of Morgan's and Stuart's and …'s cavalry feats are regarded as out… in East Tennessee by Carter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1863.

… Gazette has a letter from its corres… with Granger's army, confirming the … of the success of General Carter's expe… to East Tennessee.

…y destroyed bridges and the railroad for …

…RAL RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

… the 20th ult. our special Cincinnati dis… stated that a portion of Gen. Granger's … was to leave on the 20th, their destina… being concealed, but that important re… were looked for. That expedition con… of three columns, composing a large … They started over the mountains …g's Cumberland Gap, to make a raid on …ville, and destroy important bridges and …

…private note from a correspondent, with … expedition stated that they were at Lon…, on the 25th en route for Cumber… Gap and Knoxville. The map we give … shows the route taken by this force, … brilliant achievements are spoken of … Washington dispatches. This news …ally confirmed by news from rebel …

… Lynchburg Republican of Thursday, …ry 1, states that a body of 5,000 Union …, composed of one Pennsylvania regi…, and others unknown, had destroyed …ridges of the East Tennessee and Virginia …d, burning the important bridges over … Holston and Watauga Rivers, and cap… 200 rebel cavalry who were guarding …rmer. The Republican says it will take …l weeks to repair the damages, as a time … the road is taxed to its utmost capacity. …racterizes the Yankee raid of nearly …lies as one of unexpected daring and …ity.

… Holston River is that seen in the map … the East Tennessee and Virginia rail… near Nashville. The Watauga is a … of the Holston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

…ous Congressional Matters.

…ancipation in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

…ern Republicans are greatly delighted … the triumphant passage of Noell's bill for …cipation in Missouri. Its principal fea… remain precisely as they were telegraph… the dispatches some weeks ago, … in the third section. This, … provides that nothing should be paid … slave imported after this date, or to … owner who either is or has been disloyal, … amended, so as to provide also that no … who may have wilfully refused to take … of allegiance to the Government of … United States when required thereto by …itary or civil authority of the United … or of the State of Missouri, shall re… any compensation for loss of service of …

… sections appropriate $10,000,000 of … year five per cent. bonds for paying … owners; pledges the United States Gov. … to employ all reasonable measures … colonization of those emancipated … outside of the United States; and pro… that, to secure the benefit of this act, … Missouri Legislature must pass its … emancipation bill before the 1st of January, … and must make its emancipation imme… It also requires interest on those $10,… bonds to be reimbursed to the U. S. … from the proceeds of confiscated …property. The prospects of the bill in … Senate to-night seem to be fair. During … debate on this bill to-day in the House, … delivered himself of superfluous … the subject. He denounced the bill … miserable abolition scheme, and felt it … and his privilege to state, in the face … of heaven, in the presence of Congress and … hearing of the nation, that there is not … in three hundred in Kentucky, in … such a measure. He would repeat it … again, that there is no public senti… Kentucky in favor of emancipation … out of the public treasury. His … gained several votes for the …

…r Wright of Indiana made an elabor… speech in the Senate, in support of the …stration, which repeatedly drew out …ed applause from the galleries. He … allusion to Gen. Rosecrans, which was … for enthusiastic applause. He said … would so much delight him as to … running away from disloyal mas… the wholesale.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

…putation of Jews from Cincinnati and … arrived here yesterday evening, to … protest against Gen. Grant's order ex… all Jews from his department. In … with Gurley they waited on the … and laid their case before him. He … pronounced Grant's order flagrantly … and sent them with a message to Gen… They had an interview with Hal… morning, the result of which was the … telegraphic transmission of directions … to rescind his order.

… all parts of the country were much … over this order, and remonstrances … subject were pouring in from all quar… they told the President if Grant found … during his orders, acting as spies, de… United States currency, or the like, … perfectly willing he should shoot …, but they objected to the sweep… of a whole class because of … religion.

… intimated to-night that there may be a … arrangements for giving Butler … position. Friends of that officer feel … at his removal from New Orleans, … there may yet grow consider… out of it.

…TANT FOREIGN NEWS.

…FRENCH QUESTION.

…YORK, Jan. 6.—The Tribune says edi… that a letter from a well-informed … Paris, received by the Asia, states … days before the letter was written, … of Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de … visited the Emperor and advised him … reconsideration of the policy of the Em… required by the public voice; that … so far committed to the present … he could not change, … therefore tendered his resignation, … Lavalette as his successor. … modifications needed were in the … greater liberty in regard to Italy, … withdrawal of the French army … and treaty with that power, and … joining in a note to be signed also … and Russia, to the Confederate … taking the ground that as the re… now continued nearly two years … proved that the interests of human… required them to lay down …

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

…ANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

…S Issues Receivable for State Taxes.

Copperheads and Their Movements.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

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…House was organized this afternoon … by electing Mr. Burr of Scott … chairman, and R. C. Goodell … clerk. After calling the roll of … members were only found ab… Judge Higbee administered the …

… for permanent officers followed … A. Buckmaster of Madison … Speaker; John Q. Harmon of Alex… Clerk; J. S. Martin of Fulton … Assistant Clerk; C. Winslow of … 2nd do.; John Heise of LaSalle … Engrossing Clerk; Hubert Kelly, 1st …; Joseph Merith of Marion coun…; Charles Walsh of Cook county, …; John Husted of Cass county, …; J. C. Davis of Scott county, … Wood of Calhoun county, Post…

…master being a very conservative … speech is looked upon as indicating … any action on the part of Demo… to be noted for what it implies … what it says.

… of Walsh of Chicago, and …, is regarded as a sop thrown … Cook, who is said to have given … case as hopeless. Whether he … Richardson, or dive down deep into … I do not yet know.

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… more moderate, but said the …'s obstinacy was the sole cause …

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… Union, Dem., in the course of the … that the United States Treasury … conceived in sin and born in in… other Democrat of the same stripe … Treasury Notes in a few years would … worthless as Continental money. … in six months a bushel of … be worth "six bits."

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… a Republican meeting in the … Friday evening, in opposition … demonstration.

… from abroad are invited. A dele… Chicago are invited. General … State, reported wounded at … is not injured. The commit… Democratic meeting held last eve… this evening. A portion of the … themselves moderates are … demanding an armistice from the … a view to peace, regarding the … of the rebels as impossible. An… in favor of demanding the … immediately withdraw the troops … from the field. They say the … of the administration … pretence, and justice demands … be withdrawn. If the Gov… to do so, he is to be compelled …

… known that the leading spir… Democrats are for revolution … than a longer continuance … proclamation is a mere pre… Democrats have been opposed to … the start. They think the pre… opportunity for arresting it. A … afraid to say he is a K. G. C. … might call every Demo… a Knight of the Golden … would only laugh at him.

…WAR IN ARKANSAS.

…GENS. BLUNT AND HERRON'S ARMY.

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[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6, 1863.

… from Springfield report that a … Army of the Frontier, lately …, had arrived at that place. … and Herron brought over Boston … considerable quantity of molasses … captured from the rebels. The re… railroad in Western Missouri … An attack was made on a mail … between Kansas City and … but the driver produced passes … commander threatening to … citizens of Independence … detention of the stage, and … the stage go on.

… Jan. 4.—The following was re… yesterday:

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, … Ark., Dec. 30, 1862.

… retreated during the night of … direction of Arkadelphia. About … Confederates were aban… with instructions to … I sent a small force … destroy two steamers there, … saved us the trouble by … they retreated. The … at Van Buren, also … were burned by my order. … much of the sugar and other … transportation to remove … including about … which was shipped from … army, shared the fate … impossible to sustain an … of forage and supplies, … up the river, or the …

… from Col. Phillips, … 1,200 men to the Indian … Gibson, December 27, … driven and pursued … across the Arkansas, … fortifications, bar… buildings at Fort …

… and the rebel Creeks are de… their arms and uniting … with the Federal Gov… is also manifested …

JAS. T. BLUNT, Gen. Commanding.

… Jan. 1.—Rebel newspa… Ark., admit the … killed and wounded … to be 4,000. … correspondence of … It contains much … will be forwarded to … the destitution of the … 4,000 of Hind…

… by the recent raid … The rebels are dis… It is reported … heavy loss at … southwest of … has assumed … Frontier.

… says "It is un… prevented … an important … of the Path… since."

DEFALCATION OF MAJOR COOK.

A United States Paymaster Gambles Away Over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

ARREST OF THE PAYMASTER AND OF A LARGE NUMBER OF GAMBLERS.

PORTION OF THE MONEY RECOVERED.

The Gamblers to Disgorge or be Sent to Grant's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1863.

The Ohio Legislature convened to-day. Gov. Tod's message was read, but no business was transacted.

Major Cook's defalcations are ascertained to be $265,000. The Cincinnati gamblers have refunded $53,000. The government has recovered $125,000.

The army at Danville, Ky., has suddenly moved off. Destination contraband.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of Yesterday.]

At Louisville, after a thorough investigation and comparing of notes between Cook and those accused of winning the money from him, a statement was drawn up, of the amounts which it was supposed were lost at the several houses in this city, which the gamblers agreed to refund to the government.

As our statement, yesterday noon, of the losses at these several establishments was too large, at the request of the gamblers, and with the consent of Major McDowell, we give a copy of the statement drawn up:

The following was established by the voluntary statement of the parties implicated:

Losses at the house of J. A. Corry.		
Corry and McKelvey	$4,490	
James A. Corry	400	
James T. Fisher	2,245	
Samuel Smithers	2,245	
		$9,380
Losses at the house of J. L. Whaley.		
J. R. Whaley	$8,000	
Robert Talbott	8,000	
James T. Fisher	8,000	
Samuel Smithers	8,000	
		32,000
Losses with Olmstead and McKelvey.		
Olmstead	$2,993	
McKelvey	2,250	
Losses at house of Belly Lewis		5,243
Losses with A. Chase		3,500
Losses with Major Barker		1,683
		3,333
Total losses		$52,079
Add 3 per cent to cover expenses		1,560
Total		$53,639

The amounts are to be refunded at once, whereupon all the above named parties are to be forthwith released, and I hereby stipulate to the full extent of my authority that upon the repayment, each of the above named parties is to be discharged from further liability to the United States for public funds obtained from Major Cook as above stated; provided, that it shall appear that the above is a full statement and disclosure of the amounts so obtained by the said parties, respectively; and further disclosures of public funds in the hands of either of said parties to affect only the individuals shown to be concerned therein.

Maj. M. McDOWELL.

We have participated in the investigation of the facts on which the above proposed arrangement is based, and in view of all circumstances disclosed to us, we believe said arrangement is expedient for the government.

CHAS. T. LARNED, Paymaster.
W. R. ROWLEY, Maj. & A. D. C.
JOHN COOK, Paymaster.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4, 1863.

This document was assented to by all the parties interested, and they promised Major McDowell to return to Cincinnati on the mail-boat on Sunday, and meet him at the Burnet House at noon yesterday, when they would be prepared to hand over the several sums set opposite to their names.

With this understanding they all left Louisville on Sunday and reached here yesterday. At noon yesterday they all met at the Burnet House, and the entire amount of $53,639 was handed over to Maj. McDowell, and the several parties were released.

It is now ascertained that Cook's deficit will reach, if it does not exceed, $250,000. The government recovered $72,560 at Cairo, which, with the amount obtained here yesterday, amount to $125,799. It is expected that $50,000, or probably more, will be recovered from other parties implicated elsewhere, and that the government will reimburse $175,000 or $200,000 of Cook's defalcation.

It is pretty certain that Cook has saved for himself a handsome sum, which he has charged that the gamblers have won from him. This he should be made to disgorge, if there is any way it can be done. He is still at Louisville, on parole, and cannot leave that city.

The investigation has been adroitly and successfully managed by Maj. McDowell, and to his good judgment and discretion is the Government indebted for the recovery of so large a proportion of the money lost by Maj. Cook.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 5th inst.]

It was known in the city on Wednesday last that Major I. N. Cook, Paymaster in the United States service, and formerly of this city, had gambled away a large amount of funds that had been entrusted to him to pay off General Grant's army, and that a number of well known gamblers in this city had been arrested on the charge of winning this money from Cook at faro. We immediately set to work and collected all the facts that had transpired in the case.

Gen. Grant, some weeks since, made complaint to the proper department at Washington, that his men had not received any pay for a long time, and urging that the paymaster be sent down at once.

After some delay Maj. I. N. Cook was started from Washington with $2,600,000, in greenbacks. He came as far as Columbus, and then distributed most of this money between a number of paymasters who were at that point waiting for him, retaining for himself some $500,000. With a portion of this money he went up to Marietta, and paid off some of the regiments in the Kanawha Valley. From here he returned to Columbus. At Columbus, as he says, he fell in with Gilbert, of Cleveland, and Jones, Olmstead and Dyer, of Columbus, all professional gamblers, but acquaintances, and men with whom he had been accustomed to associate. They spent several days in going round drinking, and Cook says his liquor was drugged. One night he played faro in Columbus with these parties, and he lost between $25,000 and $30,000. Cook, after this, went to Cleveland in company with Gilbert and Jones, and they played there. Cook losing some $25,000 more. The party now returned to Columbus, and after remaining several days there, came on to this city, where they spent considerable time, several weeks we believe in playing.

In the meantime Gen. Grant, so our informant states, became more annoyed at the delay in the arrival of the paymaster, and he dispatched Major Rawley of his staff, to look into the matter. The Major came on here and he also visited Columbus and ascertained what was going on. He immediately communicated his suspicions to the department, and Maj. McDowell was sent on to help unravel the matter and arrest the guilty parties. Major Rawley applied to the Chief of Police of Louisville for assistance, but we believe that officer referred him to our chief, Col. Dudley. Major Rawley then came on here, and on Christmas day had an interview with Colonel Dudley. The result of this interview was the sending of detective Sam. Simmonds to Cairo to watch Major Cook, and the party who were known to be there in his company.

We now return to Major Cook's adventures here as related by him to a personal friend.

In all his traveling round, Cook was shadowed by his friend Capt. Sam. Smithers, and by a man named Truman Jones, both of whom kept him company and scarcely allowed him to get out of their sight. Capt. Smithers took him in hand when he arrived here and they both called round at Whaley's establishment on Baker street where he lost about $30,000. He next visited Belly Lewis' on Vine street, opposite the Palace Garden, where he lost $40,000 more. It was out of this money it is said, that Mr. Lewis bought the splendid residence of Mr. Wright on Elm street, between Third and Fourth streets, some weeks since.

They then visited the house of Mr. Corry, on Vine street, where he lost $30,000. The chief parties with whom Cook played at these houses were Gilbert of Cleveland, Jones, Olmstead and Dyer of Columbus; Whaley, Cassady, Barker, Colinsk, Chase, Corry, McElvy, Truman Jones, Belly Lewis, McKinney, Capt. Fisher and Capt. Smithers of this city. Fisher, Smithers and Truman Jones made up a private party at Capt. Fisher's room at the Spencer House, one evening to which Cook was invited, where they played poker, and the result was, Cook lost $40,000 more.

After playing in this city some time, in which a number of our merchants and others tried their hands in small games, and by the way the authorities have the names of all these parties, Cook and the professional gentry started for Louisville. Here they were joined by two Louisville men named Barton and Field, and they again played, Cook losing somewhere about $50,000.

At some one of these houses Cook refused to pay up, and positively declined to go to his safe for the money, when Fisher and Smithers of this city threatened him with exposure, and he finally yielded.

Cook now started for Cairo, and from there he went to Memphis, where he spent a day, and then returned to Cairo. Truman Jones followed him to Memphis, and finding there that he had returned to Cairo, he took the next boat and came up to Cairo.

At Cairo, Cook was met by a man named Leach, who lives there, … from this city, and we believe his friend Sam Smithers, …, who were Elvy and Truman Jones … Gilbert, of Cleveland, and Jones of Columbus … up at Springfield, Ill., playing, heard that Cook had arrived at Cairo, also started, … come down and meet him.

Cook now for the first time began to realize the enormity of his crimes, and he made a confident of a gentleman of this city who was then on his way up from Memphis, and who happened to be in Cairo. Whether Cook really had any twitching of conscience, or whether he had misgivings as to the object of the visit of Major McDowell to Cairo just then or not, we cannot say.

McDowell, who had followed Cook down to Cairo, finding that he was not playing just then, and supposing that the reason was his (McD.'s presence concluded to come away, and he left Sam. Simmonds there to watch matters.

No sooner was it known that McDowell had really left Cairo than a game was arranged for. Simmonds shadowed Cook all day and saw him after dinner go to his safe, and taking from it a large amount of bills, start off for the rooms where they were to meet. After the party had got together, Simmonds approached the door and by means of a chair reached up and watched them through the glass over the door. He immediately notified the Provost Marshal of Cairo, and asked for a file of soldiers to make the arrest, but before all the arrangements could be completed the party separated.

Learning that they were to play again the same evening, they were allowed to assemble, when the Provost Marshal surprised them and arrested the whole party.

On searching the persons of those playing with Cook, with what money was on the table where they were dealing faro, the officers found $72,560.

Major Cook, on being arrested, confessed to having lost $255,000, and gave a list of the names of all persons with whom he had played and lost money. This list, which is in the hands of the Government, includes, we are told, some forty names, and among them are those of a number of our citizens who have heretofore stood above suspicion.

The government does not intend any child's play. There is no civil process in this case—no Judge or commissioner to take straw bail. It is in military hands, and we have confidence to believe that these gamblers will be compelled to disgorge every cent. If they do not, let them be turned over to the soldiers whose money they have stolen, and let them decide what shall be done with them. We shall be content with their verdict.

We understand that upon the persons of all the parties arrested the officer obtained valuable gold watches, diamond rings and pins, besides a large amount of greenbacks.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French Army Advancing on Puebla.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana, 2d, has arrived. Mexican advices state that the French army began the advance on Puebla. One division of 12,000 had proceeded twelve leagues from Orizaba. Gen. Douai is reported to have reached Amozoc from Vera Cruz, and Gen. Berthia had advanced from Jalapa towards Perote, where the Mexicans had taken the guns from the fort to Puebla.

The French troops who returned from Tampico have gone to Jalapa.

One thousand mules and 250 wagons from New York had reached Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Consul at Havana states that his government feels deeply the refusal of the American government to aid a republic struggling against a monarchy, and still more that it should aid their enemies.

The statue of Columbus was uncovered at Cardenas amidst great rejoicing.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ITS REASSEMBLING.

WASHINGTON, Jan 5, 1863.

Congress met to-day, with a full attendance in both houses, and there was evidently a disposition to press at a large amount of business, showing that some of the Senators and Representatives have not been idle during the recess.

The Senate has determined to consider the bankrupt bill till it is finished, laying it aside only for one day, for the consideration of the bill releasing the state prisoners, by providing for their speedy trial by jury.

TAXING BANK NOTES.

Senator Sherman introduced the following to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That, on the 1st of July next and annually thereafter, there shall be levied and collected from each corporation, association, company, bank, or individual within the United States, issuing notes or bills of denominations of one dollar and upwards, for circulation as money, commonly called bills, a duty of two per centum on the largest amount of notes or bills of such corporations, etc., outstanding at any time during the year preceding such assessment.

SEC. 2. On all notes, tickets, checks, or other obligations used as currency, of denominations less than one dollar, a duty of ten per cent. shall be assessed on the amount outstanding of each corporation, bank, etc., during the year preceding such assessment. The act of July, 1862, authorizing the payment in stamps, is repealed.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY.

The following important resolution passed the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of consolidating regiments in the field, so that the maximum number shall be at least one thousand men.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of J. P. Usher, of Indiana, for Secretary of the Interior in the place of Smith, resigned. In executive session, the nomination was appropriately referred. Considerable opposition to his confirmation is quite evident.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

All the brewers of Cincinnati presented to-day a strong protest against what they term the present arbitrary taxation, and wrongful and dangerous decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They declare that, in its operation, the tax of $1 per barrel on beer is very heavy, while the mode of collection subjects them to great inconveniences, among which is the swearing of manufacturers forty-eight times in one month.

The California wine growers have petitioned against the tax of five cents per gallon on native wines, as being equal to thirty per cent. on the manufacture in the end.

HOUSE.—[Proceedings given in our last issue—EDS. TRIB.]

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizen to his knowledge had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring suit against those arresting them; also transmitting a report from Major Turner, Advocate General.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution that the Senate condemn Grant's order expelling Jews from his department as tyrannical and unjust, and that the President be requested to countermand the same. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the House bill to raise a volunteer force for the defense of Kentucky was taken up. Mr. Davis argued for its passage at length.

The bankrupt bill was taken up. Subject unconcluded.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1862.

Mr. NOELL of Mo., from Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolition of slavery therein.

It provides for the issue of $10,000,000 on thirty years' bonds payable to loyal owners—the government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freed men.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to the consideration of the bill, for reasons stated, but the Speaker overruled the objection. He made the decision in accordance with that heretofore applied to the French spoliation bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS of Tenn., was not aware that this bill would be reported, and as a member of the Special Committee on Emancipation, he objected to it. Last session it was proposed to appropriate $180,000,000 to aid in the abolishment of slavery in Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware. This was on a National basis, whereas this bill is of a sectional character, referring as it did to only one State.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Ky. had seen it stated in public prints that some time after the issue of the proclamation, information had been received by the President from intelligent whole souled Union men, which satisfied him that a great and powerful change had taken place in Kentucky in favor of this miserable Abolition scheme. He felt it to be his duty and privilege to state on this floor in the face of heaven, in the presence of Congress, and in the hearing of the nation, that there was not one man in 300 in Kentucky who was in favor of the proclamation. He said this again and again, whether it be by fraud, purchase, or otherwise.

Mr. NOELL said the people of Missouri had said that they would abolish slavery. In reply to Mr. Clements he remarked that the people of Tennessee had no regular State government, and could not act upon and accept such a proposition. It was expecting too much to hang all the other Border Slave States upon this bill. Commence the work with Missouri, and when the proper time shall arrive, the benefits might be extended to other States.

Mr. HOLMAN of Ind. moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—43 against 73.

Mr. ELIOT of Mass., moved an amendment, excluding from the benefits of the act all those who may wilfully refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Adopted, 75 to 30.

Mr. PENDLETON of O. moved to table the bill. Negatived, 44 against 72.

Mr. CRAVENS of Ind. moved to adjourn. Negatived, 19 against 82.

The bill then passed by a vote of 73 against 46.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE of Ky., it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury notes, bearing 3.65 interest—the amount issued to be equal to the amount of tender notes in circulation, and such other sums as the demands of the public service for the current year shall require.

That there be issued an equal amount of U. S. six per cent twenty year bonds which, with the interest, shall constitute a fund for the redemption of the 3.65 Treasury notes, the bonds to be equal date with the Treasury notes, and the interest to be paid in specie. The holders of tender notes shall have the right to surrender them whenever the amount of $100 is presented and received at the par value for the same. The holders of the 3.65 Treasury notes shall have the right to invest them in twenty years to six per cent bonds when an amount equal to $500 is presented.

Mr. COLFAX of Ind., from the Committee on the Postoffice, reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to add to the list of mailable articles, and explained that articles not now mailable are to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home on book postage rates. Passed. The House resumed the consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT addressed the Senate at length. He said he should not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis), to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. It was at times necessary to make arrests. He quoted from letters of Jefferson, also from speeches of Douglas, in support of his assertion.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) and others, loudly declared they were loyal to the constitution. It was only a few months ago that a few Democrats issued a call for a party organization … which now perplexed many of the troubles … like these every the community. In time … ask how he could good and true man should not stop to in… best serve the country, and as … done. The … quire what some Abolitionist … well) had … Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) but these … joiced over the recent elections, … elections had been brought about … much means not calculated to produce … joy. It was by discouraging enlistments, by making charges against the government by opposing taxation for the expenses of the war by impressing the great West with the importance of the Valley of the Mississippi. And those men vaunted long and loud their loyalty to the government, but some of them, like the Senator from Kentucky, had said he was opposed to coercion.

He argued in favor of an iron will and nerve and a determined policy on the part of the Executive to crush out the rebellion by every possible means, and he would take the property of the rebels everywhere. He wanted to see the Mississippi River opened by the brave boys and the supplies of rebellion cut off. He wanted to see a hundred thousand slaveholders running one way and a million negroes the other way. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted to strike at the heart of the disease and then we should see daylight. There was nothing to despond about. He thanked God we had an army, a navy and a country. He thanked God for another thing, that we had a general in the field who was not fishing for the Presidency, who with his staff was to be found in the thickest of the fight, and his name was ROSECRANS. [Applause in the galleries.]

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. RICE of Minn. offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reimbursing the State of Minnesota the sums advanced for the suppression of the Indian hostilities in 1862. Adopted.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This College, as the public pretty generally understand, is one of eleven similar institutions, all of which are under the control of Messrs. Bryant & Stratton. Each college has a full corps of teachers and lecturers, and is complete in itself. Life scholarships are issued to young men, good at either of all these colleges, which are located in the following cities, viz: Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Saint Louis, and Toronto, C. W.

This is the only chain of colleges of any note now in existence. The idea, we believe, originated with these gentlemen. Young men who are members of this chain of colleges can change from one college to another as often as they choose. The college in this city is very prosperous at the present time. We understand there are over 200 young men now in attendance. We know of no better place for a young man to obtain a thorough business education. Our citizens who have not already done so, would do well to look through Messrs. Bryant & Stratton's splendid suite of rooms.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.

To the General Assembly—January 5, 1863.

[We are obliged to abreviate the Governor's Message, for want of space. If published entire it would fill nearly two pages of the TRIBUNE.—EDS.]

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

INTRODUCTION.

The duty of addressing the assembled Legislature of the State again devolves upon me amid events painful to every patriot. A most causeless, yet most gigantic, civil war still continues to ravage the land. To-day many a desolate hearth-stone mutely appeals to Heaven for protection to the widow bereaved, the child made fatherless, the brother or sister stricken with the sorrow that no earthly hand can soothe. To-day the enemies of our country, of its unity, its nationality, and its glorious old flag, proudly defy the constituted authorities, and with fire and sword, with all the dread enginery of war, are madly striving to tear down that magnificent temple of constitutional liberty which the hands of our patriot fathers so carefully raised, and the stones of which are cemented with their blood.

Amid such shocking scenes, amid calamities which, a few short years since, it had not entered into human imagination to conceive, it is with a deep sense of the responsibility of my position, that I proceed to the task before me. Under ordinary circumstances, it well becomes us to be modest of our own merits and abilities. But when compelled to witness the agonies of our country, writhing in the very throes of dissolution, individuals become dwarfed in stature and the soul of the proudest and bravest pauses awe-struck at the march of events.

Under such extraordinary circumstances, then, as those which now surround us, does it doubly become us to look less to our own proud hearts for strength, and more to the sustaining power of that God, who ever disposes of all that man proposes.

AGRICULTURE.

In the three departments of industrial progress—agriculture, manufactures and commerce—there has been a most remarkable development, and this notwithstanding the war has diverted so large a proportion of the most effective and most skilled labor of the country from its ordinary fields of usefulness.

Early in the history of our national disturbances, it became a matter of serious solicitude to the patriot, to know whether the agricultural resources of the loyal States could meet the draft which must, of necessity, be made upon them by the organization and long-continued maintenance of a large army.

Intelligent agriculturists, representing that system of labor, which, under all circumstances and in every condition, has proven itself thoroughly loyal to good government, at once comprehended the full measure of their responsibility and the vital importance of their trust. So far as this State is concerned, the results are of the most gratifying character. New life, industry and intelligence have pervaded every branch of agricultural production. Inventive skill, by its many improvements in machinery for farm culture, has almost entirely compensated for the withdrawal of one-third of the manual labor hitherto employed. The production of the old staples, corn, wheat, beef and pork, has not been sensibly diminished; while cotton, tobacco and molasses have assumed an importance among our annual crops heretofore unknown. Of the last named, an abundance has been produced the past year to supply the demand for home consumption, and, from experiments already made, I have reason to hope that our dependence on other portions of the world for sugar, will, in a few years, entirely cease. In anticipation of a diminished supply of other fibres for manufacture, the growing of wool, to which our broad prairies are so admirably adapted, has received a strong impetus. Many thousands of sheep have been added to our flocks, by purchases abroad, and it is confidently believed our next annual clip will fall little, if any, below that of either of the older States.

It is stated, on good authority, and believed to be true, that Illinois, for the past two years, has sent away food enough to supply 10,000,000 of people, and that the surplus now on hand is equal to the amount sent off in any one shipping season. This immense production, with the evidence it affords of the extent of our resources, even in their present condition of limited development, is largely referable to the influence exerted and intelligence diffused through the medium of our State and county agricultural and horticultural organizations. The great mass of our people are and must remain, from choice or necessity, tillers of the soil. Upon the prosperity of the producing classes must depend, in either peace or war, the well being of every other material interest of the country. They mainly fill, from their own numbers, the ranks of our armies and then maintain them in the field.

Congress, at the last session, extended to this great interest a national recognition, by the creation of a new department, especially designed to promote and foster it. Is it necessary too add that all legislation, State or national, which has for its object to afford aid and encouragement to the producing classes and dignify labor, is, in a government constituted like ours, eminently wise and proper?

For further information on this subject, I will refer you to the report of the agricultural society, now awaiting your order for publication. If the reports of this society could be published annually, the information to our farmers would be worth far more than the cost to the State.

RAILROADS.

In railroads Illinois is really the first, though, nominally, the second State in the Union. We have now over 3,000 miles of railroads intersecting the State in all directions, north and south, east and west. Ten years since, we possessed in all but ninety-five miles within the entire limits of the State. The cost of construction of all the railroad property in the State, at that period, was but $1,440,507. In 1860, it was $104,944,561. Probably the history of the world does not present such an instance of progress. Were it not for these roads, the war, which closed up the Mississippi River to our commerce, would have fearfully crippled our resources. By these roads we have been enabled to send forward immense quantities of agricultural products to market. Thus the roads and canal centering in Chicago delivered, in 1861, nearly 60,000,000 bushels of grain, 675,000 hogs, and nearly 60,000 head of cattle. In 1862, I learn that they will have delivered nearly 70,000,000 bushels of grain, 900,000 to 1,000,000 of hogs, and over 170,000 head of beef cattle.

If the commerce of other railroad centers could be obtained, it would doubtless exhibit an amount of business done by all the railroads in the State, which would very far exceed the travel and traffic of the Mississippi river in its palmiest days. So that we have, to some extent, been compensated for the loss of that river by those artificial and rival means of communication, which are no doubt destined, in the progress of civilization, to supersede, to a great degree, the merely natural channels of commerce. Many of our citizens, and a portion of the press of the State, have complained of the monopoly of the commerce of our State, which the railroads have possessed since the closing of the river. But I do not see how it could have been avoided. The same monopoly would have existed, on the other hand, had the railroad communication been interrupted, and that by the river only left open. The only way to prevent all such monopolies of the means of transit, or at least to mitigate their evils, is, by the encouragement of new enterprises, so that by competition we may be able to successfully oppose combinations and monopolies of all kinds. But in the end, all these matters, if left to the inevitable laws of trade and commerce, of supply and demand, will most certainly regulate themselves.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Notwithstanding, however, that the railroads have, to some extent, served as a substitute for river communication, still the loss to the great Northwest, in this respect, is incalculable. Ten millions of our people are deeply interested in the navigation of the Mississippi. The price of every article of Western produce has been reduced in consequence of its obstruction. Our flour, wheat, corn, cattle and hogs are taxed with such rates for overland transportation as materially to reduce the prices at home. Once remove the monopoly enjoyed by the railroads, by bringing the Mississippi into competition with them, and every article of Western produce would probably command twice the price it now brings.

From the commencement of the war, I have strictly kept in view and on all proper occasions earnestly recommended the policy of keeping the great natural thoroughfare of the West unobstructed. I submit, herewith, a copy of the correspondence between the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with Gen. Scott, upon this subject. In this correspondence the Governors recommended the immediate occupation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by Federal troops, at Cairo, Memphis and every important point, with the paramount idea of keeping that river open to the two hundred millions of dollars of our commerce, as a means of transportation of our munitions of war, enabling our armies to deal destructive blows upon the enemy from various bases, also, as a means of strengthening our own position and giving aid and protection to the Union sentiment of the slave States bordering upon them, by having present a sufficient force to protect loyal men in the expression of their sentiments and in their property.

COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Your attention is also called to an act of Congress donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862.

By this law there is granted to the several States, by the conditions specified therein, an amount of public land, (to be apportioned to each State in the ratio of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860,) the interest arising from the sales of which lands shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, for the purpose of the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and military tactics, without excluding other scientific studies.

One of these conditions is, that no State shall be entitled to the benefit of the act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof, by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

The eminently worthy object of this munificent donation will unquestionably meet with your warm approval and indorsement. The agricultural interests of our great State are far in advance of all others, and every measure which tends to the development of our resources, the advancement of agricultural knowledge, and improvements in our mechanical arts should receive our encouragement and support. I commend, therefore, this subject to your careful and earnest consideration, and recommend that the necessary laws be passed to avail ourselves of this grant.

STATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the various State benevolent institutions at Jacksonville—for the blind, insane and deaf and dumb—have not yet reached me. When they are presented, I shall submit them to the General Assembly. I recommend that the usual appropriations for these institutions be made as heretofore, on the grounds … should be made to all their … Provision … for persons so unfortunately mentally or physically afflicted as to be unable to maintain themselves.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

By reference to the report of the Penitentiary Commissioners to the Auditor of Public Accounts, which will be laid before your body, it will be seen that the total expenditure to this date in the construction of the penitentiary amount to $752,352.85. It will further be observed that the appropriation of $226,063.48, made by the last General Assembly, to carry on the work, there has been expended $523,735.43 up to this date; and that additional work, amounting to $116,388 has also been done; for which the Commissioners have issued to the contractors their acceptances, payable when the Legislature should make an appropriation to cancel the same.

THE BANKS—CURRENCY.

The out-break of the present unprecedented rebellion found us with a circulation of bank notes under our banking law, of over $12,000,000: secured by State and United States stocks to the amount of over $13,000,000. About three-fourths of this sum was made up of stocks of the Southern States. Of course, so fast as these States threw off their allegiance, and arrayed themselves under the banner of rebellion, confidence in their credit, in a great measure, was destroyed, and their stocks rapidly depreciated in value. From ninety and one hundred cents on the dollar, they soon fell to forty and fifty.

STATE DEBT.

Since the last regular meeting of the Legislature, in addition to the payment of interest, the following amount of State indebtedness has been liquidated, viz:

With the State debt fund, principal and interest	$38,250 06
With the Illinois Central Railroad fund	20,140 93
Interest stock paid under Governor's proclamation, since January 2, 1861	12,009 00
	$70,400 99

The amount and specifications of the remaining debt on the 1st day of December, 1862, were as follows:

Illinois bank and internal improvement stock, due after 1860		$31,000 00
Illinois internal improvement stock, due after 1870		42,000 00
Illinois and Michigan Canal stock for N. G. R. R., due after 1860		3,400 00
Internal improvement scrip, payable at the pleasure of the State		21,293 39
Liquidation bonds, payable after 1865		243,890 21
New internal improvement stock, payable after 1870		1,970,966 84
Interest bonds of July, 1847, payable after 1877		1,322,985 81
Interest stock of 1857, payable at the pleasure of the State		737,223 59
Three certificates for arrears of interest		1,363 83
Refunded stock (coupon bonds,) (see exhibit.)		1,951,000 00
Normal University bonds, due after 1879		65,000 00
Thornton loan bonds, due after 1789		171,000 00
Balance canal claims, Thornton loan		14,624 61
War bonds due after ($50,000 for revenue purposes)		2,050,000 00
		$8,625,747 80
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, payable in New York	$1,686,100 00	
Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, payable in London	1,777,822 23	
		3,463,922 23
Interest certificates canal stock, unregistered		19,718 38
Canal scrip		4,039 02
		$12,283,428 43
Macalister and Stebbins bonds		53,958 94
Total debt		$12,337,381 87

REVENUE—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the treasury for revenue purposes for two years, ending November 30, 1862, including the amount of the two mill tax and other funds transferred to the revenue, in accordance with the act of February 8, 1861, and the amount of said funds paid directly to the credit of revenue by virtue of the same act, together with the receipts of revenue from all other sources, as appears from the report of the Auditor, is $1,775,239.87.

Of this amount there has been paid in the same period for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government, as shown by the Auditor's report, the sum of $864,607.04.

For special appropriations, including the carrying on of the works of the new penitentiary at Joliet, and improvements of various kinds constructed at the State charitable institutions at Jacksonville, the further sum of $531,271.83.

There has also been paid the further sum of $5,263.81, in redemption of warrants issued previously to December 1, 1860.

The above sums, paid out, amount in the aggregate to $1,400,542.68, leaving in the treasury, on December 1, 1862, $374,697.19.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

In view of the entire withdrawal of gold and silver, and the substitution of United States Treasury currency as a circulating medium, I cannot but deem it my duty to recommend the passage of laws authorizing the collection of State and other taxes in the national currency. The difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, of obtaining coin at any rate of premium places it out of the power of the mass of the tax payers to discharge their obligations to the State Government in any other than the currency they, themselves, are required to receive for their labor and productions.

I am clearly of opinion that the effort to collect taxes in coin would only result in certain failure. I would, therefore, recommend this subject as one demanding your immediate attention. It is important that whatever action is had in the premises should be at the earliest possible date, the tax books being now in the hands of the collectors.

There is gold enough in the treasury, accruing from the interest tax, to pay the interest due January 1, 1863. There is also sufficient, including interest, revenue and Central Railroad funds, to pay that falling due in July, 1863. The revenue now collected to pay interest will also not be needed till the 1st of January, 1864. At that date, if foreign bondholders will not receive the Treasury notes, and if these notes will not command the amount due at par, it would perhaps be better to convert them into gold at a discount, if the credit and best interests of the State should demand it, rather than attempt the impossible task of collecting the taxes in gold and silver. Should the taxes have to be paid in gold and silver it is certain that the rates which our farmers and mechanics would have to pay for the precious metals would be ruinous.

THE WAR FUND.

The Legislature, at its called session, appropriated, for war purposes, the sum of $3,550,000, as follows:

For the purchase of arms	$500,000
For expenses and pay of the ten regiments called into State service	1,000,000
For Executive contingent war fund	50,000
Under the act creating a war fund	2,000,000
Making as above	$3,550,000

Under these several appropriations the Legislature only provided for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, and bonds have been issued and sold to that amount.

Notwithstanding the necessity of the sale of these war bonds at a time of great financial embarrassment, and when bonds from nearly every other State were thrown upon the market, the amount realized therefor was largely above their value in the New York market.

The condition of this account, in the aggregate, is as follows:

Amount received from the sale of bonds	$1,767,205.00
Amount received from United States, reimbursements of expenditures	1,841,120.08
Amount refunded to the treasury, on erroneous allowance	565.43
Amount returned to the treasury, undisbursed, for State troops	1,707.08
	$3,610,793.59
By amount of Auditor's warrants on this fund, paid and cancelled	3,598,692.56
Leaving now in the treasury	$15,101.28

Amount of warrants yet outstanding, is $303,616.03.

Besides paying to the United States the quota of the direct tax assessed against the State of Illinois, there yet remains due to the State, from the United States, for expenditures embraced in the foregoing statement, and now pending for adjustment, the sum of $779,996.00.

DIRECT TAX.

Your attention is called to a law of Congress, passed August 5, 1861, imposing a direct tax upon real estate of $20,000,000. This sum was apportioned by the provisions of said act to the States respectively—the portion of the State of Illinois being $1,146,551⅓.

In pursuance of this act, on the 18th of January last, I gave the necessary notice to the Secretary of the United States Treasury that the State of Illinois would assume and pay its quota of said direct tax imposed on said State, and "that the mode of such payment will be by executing a release of an equal amount of the liquidated and determined claims of said State of Illinois against the United States, according to the 53d provision of said 53d section of said act."

On the 31st day of September, 1862, I received an official notice from the Treasury Department, that the "sum of $974,568.67 has been carried to the credit of the State of Illinois, in liquidation of her quota of the direct tax imposed on the State by act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, less fifteen per centum. The amount saved to the State by this mode of payment is $171,982.

In pursuing the course above indicated, in addition to the above sum, there were saved to the State the expenses of a called session of the Legislature, and the salaries of a host of new officers, or a large increase of the compensation of those already in existence, and the people relieved from the burden of this tax.

It will be necessary for the Legislature to pass the requisite enactment, approving and confirming my action in the premises.

By a subsequent act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, the collection of this tax is suspended, after the first levy [assessment], until the 1st of April, 1865, and no further action will be required until that time.

THE EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT WAR FUND.

In pursuance of the law passed at the last special session of the Legislature, I submit, herewith, a statement of the items of expenditures, and the amounts allowed out of the contingent war fund appropriated at said special session.

It will be seen that payments from this fund have been made for the purposes following, to-wit:

For pay of clerks, etc., in Governor's office	$4,041.90
For pay of assistants, etc., in Adjutant General's office	8,732.71
For pay of assistants, etc., in Quartermaster General's office	6,619.00
For pay of assistants, etc., in Commissary General's office	4,266.00
For pay of members Medical Board	4,604.40
For pay of assistants in Ordnance Department	550.00
Telegraphing, messengers, commissioners, agents, and incidental expenses	20,851.62
Total	$49,788.63

The greater number of our troops have been called into the field before their regimental organizations were completed, and before they were properly armed and clothed. To perfect the records of the Adjutant General's office, to render relief to the sick and wounded, and to remedy many evils complained of, I dispatched messengers to the different camps, empowered to collect the necessary statistics, and to report upon the condition of our … them. The services rendered by these messengers was invaluable.

It is a lamentable fact, that in every great battle which has been fought many wounded have been left for whole days without any one to minister to their wants.

I was also compelled to draw against this fund, for the purpose of paying expenses of messengers who were sent to Washington for the purpose of procuring acceptance of troops, obtaining arms, clothing, and adjusting the claims of the State for disbursements out of the war fund, etc. These services were of vital importance and could not be dispensed with.

TAKING THE VOTES OF VOLUNTEERS.

I desire to call especial attention to the importance of an enactment, making provision for taking the votes of the volunteers of the State in actual service. The fact that a man is fighting to sustain his country's flag should not deprive him of the highest privilege of citizenship, viz: the right to take a part in the selections of his rulers. The soldier should be allowed a voice in the nation for the existence of which he is placing his life in peril. The reason which has excluded the soldier in the regular army does not apply to the soldier in the volunteer service. The regular looses his State identity and, to a certain extent, local citizenship. The volunteer, on the other hand, does not. He still continues to be a son of Illinois, fighting under his State flag as well as the stars and stripes. A force of one hundred and thirty-five thousand volunteered to the field from our State. Of this number it is safe to say one hundred thousand are voters. And if they were not legally voters previous to the enlistment, that act ought certainly to make them so. No man more justly owns the right of citizenship than he who voluntarily takes up arms in defense of his country and its dearest rights. These men have as deep an interest in the selection of the representatives who are to a great extent to control and direct the destinies of the country, as any other class of persons. The Secretary of War most justly decided that he who votes must bear arms. Shall not the Legislatures of the different States respond by saying: "And who bears arms must vote?" I see nothing in our constitution that prohibits the enactment of such a law. On the contrary, section 5, of article III, of that instrument, provides that "No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State." Justice demands that this provision should be carried out in its letter and spirit. Past Legislatures, not anticipating the present anomalous condition of national affairs passed no enactment by which it can be legally carried into effect. A law can be framed without difficulty, providing for taking the votes of the soldiers in active service, at least for the most important offices, viz: State officers, representatives in Congress, and members of the Legislature. In the election of these officers, the soldier, although away from home, takes as much, if not more, interest than the citizen actually on the spot. He reads the newspapers, receives letters from his friends, and in fact understands the issues of the day as well as, if not better than, the man for the defense of whose home he has taken up arms.

It may be objected that great difficulty and expense would necessarily be created in taking the vote of the army in the field. But I submit that nearly all the difficulty and expense would be obviated by the following simple and effective plan: The three field officers, or in their absence, the three ranking officers of each regiment of infantry or cavalry, and three highest commissioned officers, or those acting in their places, of each battery of artillery, or each company or squadron of infantry or cavalry on detached service, might be made the inspectors of the election, with power to appoint the proper person clerk of the election, so that the vote may be taken on the day fixed by the constitution.

ARRESTS.

As early as September 10, 1862, a letter of mine was published, in answer to one inquiring the cause of a certain arrest, in which I stated that I had not advised *that*, or any other arrests, or been consulted as to the propriety of their being made; and also stating that the power ought to be exercised only in extreme cases. The subject is one full of difficulty. On the one hand it is plain to be seen that in time of war the power to arrest summarily is often absolutely necessary and justifiable, if upon no other, upon the paramount and all-controlling plea of national self-preservation. The utterance of treasonable words, the discouragement of enlistments, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy in any way, are undeniably sufficient grounds for arrest. A traitor or spy in a loyal State, in time of war, as justly deserves to be arrested and hung, or shot, as the same class of persons in disloyal States. The assault upon the life of the State is the highest crime known to the law, and should, especially in times like the present, be most rigorously and summarily dealt with.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR.

For details in the raising, equipment, arming, supplying and sending troops into the field, I refer you to the report of the Adjutant General, to whose untiring labors and able and faithful co-operation I acknowledge myself deeply indebted, in the management of the military affairs of the State. His report also includes the reports of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, who have been most untiring and efficient in the management of their several departments.

Application was made to fill both quotas for three years, and allowed by the War Department. No extension was asked by this State, although the time was extended until the 22d of August, but before that time arrived our quota under both calls was filled with our five thousand surplus.

Since the filling of these calls, several regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery have been authorized.

The State has furnished as follows:

First the infantry regiments under call of April, 1861	6
Three months regiments under call of May, 1862	6
Three years regiments	118
	130
Cavalry	11
Artillery	3
	145

Beside these regiments, two regiments of cavalry are organizing, four additional batteries have been sent to the field and three more are organizing, making a grand total of 135,000 men.

It will be seen from the above summary that the loyal people of Illinois have promptly responded to every call of the government. Even when the last call for 600,000 was made, and when the government, having no expectation of raising the number by volunteering, provided for supplying the deficiency by draft, Illinois came proudly forward, and was almost the only State which promptly furnished her whole quota of volunteers. She has escaped the necessity and mortification of a draft.

But not alone in prompt response to the government, but also in glorious achievements in the field, have the Illinois troops vindicated the loyalty, upheld the honor and reflected glory on the State. Every flash of telegraphic fire has blazed with the lustre of grand achievements and heralded tidings of noble deeds and high daring. The State has furnished a large part of the effective fighting force of our Western army, as well as several splendid regiments and gallant soldiers to the army of the Potomac. In not only one, or a few, but in every engagement the Illinois troops have come out of battle with bright wreathes of glory around their brows. They have never hesitated in the hour of conflict or quailed in the face of danger. If in one or two instances they have been compelled to surrender with other troops, in every case they have escaped the blame attached thereto, displayed the loftiest courage, and been the last to yield their weapons to the foe.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

After the most careful reflection I am led to recommend to the General Assembly the erection of a hospital or soldiers' home. In such an institution, our sick and wounded could be within the reach of their friends at home, whose anxiety and vigilance would secure for them from the United States officers in charge, comfortable lodging, food, clothing and proper medical attendance.

In my visits to the sick and wounded, I have found an overpowering desire among them to be taken to their own State, where they would be within reach of their friends. I found the dying also breathing out the vain wish that they might be allowed to draw their last breath upon the soil of the State, which had the first claim upon their affections, and for which they were then laying down their lives.

I therefore recommend that the State of Illinois make provision for a soldiers' home in the State, to be sustained, if practicable, by the general government. But, in any event, I recommend the establishment of such an institution at some accessible point in our State. Nothing could more inspire the gratitude or stimulate the patriotism of our gallant countrymen in the field, or prove a nobler monument of the State's paternal regard for her loyal sons than such an institution as this.

OUR COUNTRY.

My faith in ultimate triumph is stronger now than ever, because I believe that the administration has settled upon the true, the only policy under which it is possible to achieve success. That policy consists, first, in a more vigorous prosecution of the war—second, in the Proclamation of Emancipation. A sickening despondency occasioned by painful delays has been preying fearfully upon the heart of the nation. But true, loyal hearts beat with quicker pulsations when the administration, freeing itself from the incubus which seemed to weigh it down, resolved upon the policy henceforward to "move upon the enemy's works."

To the timid, conservative mind the inauguration of the policy of Emancipation may have seemed rash, and the clamors raised against it may have had their effect in recent elections; but this effect was temporary. Time will abundantly prove that this policy was dictated by a just and wise statesmanship, and that it will be followed by a successful termination of our troubles.

There are but few, even among the politicians, who openly avow that they are opposed to Emancipation in the abstract. The pretense is, that it is unconstitutional. I freely confess that in peace times there existed no power to issue a Proclamation to free the slaves. In peace, when all the people obey the Constitution and laws, neither Congress nor the President could interfere with slavery. Any attempt to do so would be an unauthorized and flagrant usurpation of power. In such case the jurisdiction of each State over all its domestic institutions would be ample and complete. The right of intervention was never claimed in such a case. On the contrary it was persistently denied by the President and the party which elevated him to the Presidency.

The seceding States have forfeited all right to the protection of their slaves, or even their own lives, under the constitution, and the people of the loyal States are released from any constitutional obligation to protect them in any right whatever. A ferocious and bloody internecine war, brought on by the wicked and infernal machinations of the rebels themselves, has changed all the relations of the government and all the obligations of the constitution to them.

The propriety of the proclamation is still further vindicated upon the higher ground of national self-preservation. Though slavery was entirely beyond the reach of the government in time of peace, yet the government, in the exercise of its belligerent rights, has not only the power, but it is its bounden duty to preserve unmutilated its territory, and to weaken, cripple and crush out, by all available means, a rebellion aiming to undermine its national existence.

That the President has forborne long before taking this final step, was to have been expected of one who had so often denied the right of intervention in the domestic institutions of the States; but when the seceding States themselves made the issue—slavery against the government—resorted to arms to overthrow the constitution, and to carve out of our dismembered territory an oligarchy, the chief corner stone of which was to be slavery as a perpetual institution; and when also it cannot be denied that slavery is the principal element in support of the rebellion; I maintain, under all circumstances, the proclamation was not only justifiable but inevitable. And if in time of war the government can take the life of an enemy without the ordinary process of law provided for by the constitution, *a fortiori*, can it not deprive the enemy of his property and emancipate his slaves?

Indeed, it seems that Providence had protracted this war and subjected our people to frequent humiliations and reverses, for the purpose of making the destruction of slavery inevitable. In the first impressions entertained by the President and the nation—that the levy of seventy-five thousand men was sufficient to intimidate the rebels into submission; if our arms in the first instance had been everywhere triumphant; if the Grand Army of the Potomac had driven back the rebels at Manassas, had taken Richmond, and planted the flag upon the capitol of every State, and we had everywhere been victorious by land and by sea, crushing the enemy as it were within the contracting folds of a fearful anaconda, and the enemy had returned to the rightful authority of the government; then undoubtedly the Union would have been restored with the some blistering curse of slavery to rest upon us forever in the future, as it had been in the past, a perpetual element of strife and heart-burning. Under such a state of things the necessity would not have arisen under which slavery could have been constitutionally abolished. But now the necessity of emancipation is forced upon us by the inevitable events of the war, and is made constitutional by the act of the rebels themselves; and the only road out of this war is by blows aimed at the heart of the rebellion, in the entire demolition of the evil which is the cause of all our present fearful complications. It is now made palpably striking, that if slavery should be left undisturbed, the war would be protracted until the loss of life and national bankruptcy would make peace desirable upon any terms. Hence slavery must be removed. Thus the rebellion which was designed to perpetuate slavery and plant it upon an enduring basis, is now, under a righteous Providence, being made the instrument to destroy it, and to consummate peace upon the solid and enduring basis of universal liberty.

It is now but too plainly the policy of our government to strike a fatal blow at what we know and what the Confederates themselves claim to be the chief element of their strength.

George W. Johnson, the secession provisional governor of Kentucky, in his message of November 26, 1861, says:

"The presence of the negro race adds greatly to the military spirit and strength of the Confederate States. They till their grounds, while our sons fight our battles; and our ordinary pursuits are scarcely interrupted by the war."

That he is right in this view, I ask you to look at the fact that the South has a population of about five and a half millions of whites, who are devoting all their energies to the prosecution of the rebellion, and about three and a half millions of blacks, who are at work upon their farms and in their shops, supplying the white population with everything required to subsist the rebels in the army and their families at home. If we emancipate the slave, call him off from raising supplies on the farm and in the shop, we would thus drive the rebel home to support and protect his family, reduce largely his effective fighting force, very soon bring him to terms of submission, and the war to a close; and the nation by the kind Providence of the Almighty God would stand forth redeemed and disenthralled from the curse of slavery.

The workings of the policy of emancipation to this end are already visible. "Events" are significantly "casting their shadows before." Each successive day of the rebellion only hastens this glorious consummation. West Virginia is already another star upon our national banner. Missouri may already be numbered as among the free States. In Kentucky and Tennessee the rebels are reaping the fruits of their rebellion in the hourly escape of their slaves. They are making terms with their slaves for their services after the first day of January upon the basis of paid labor. And from all reports from those States the indications plainly are, that it will neither be to the interest nor to the desire of their people longer to continue an institution from which they can reap only perpetual troubles. The same causes are strongly operating in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Maryland, Louisiana; and indeed almost every slave State begins to see and feel that the tenure by which slave property is holden is a very loose and uncertain one. The administration justifiably holds out emancipation as punishment to the rebels for their treason; and the slave is only too glad to seize upon the first opportunity to taste the sweets of freedom, and eagerly to lay hold of the hope held out to him of liberty for himself and his posterity forever.

In auxiliary co-operation with this great movement upon the tide of events, it is worthy of notice the present administration has faithfully enforced the statutes against slave piracy, and prosecuted to conviction and punishment dealers in the slave trade. It has made a successful treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. It has passed a homestead bill, insuring the settlement of the territories with a free population. It has written freedom on the face of our broad territorial domain, by prohibiting slavery forever therein. It has abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, so that no slave shall again clank the chain of human bondage in face of the Capitol. It has entered into diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia. It has crowned the whole by the Proclamation of Emancipation. Thus we have before us the cheerful picture … of a speedy termination of the war by the adoption of … visionary … by the removal of the cause of … strife, and a saving adjustment of our difficulties upon the permanent basis of a similarity of institutions, and it is to be hoped a speedy and mutual forgiveness of past wrongs and injuries. We are permitted to hope that among the results of this war the *negro question*, so long the pestilent source of clamorous controversy, will be banished forever from the arena of party politics, and that parties will hereafter be divided upon great material issues and interests, which in this nation are vast enough to challenge the genius and ambition of the loftiest statesmanship in their proper and well directed development, and which, if they do not so excite the passions of men, will afford a far more interesting and profitable discussion to the people. And upon this happy consummation it cannot be doubted that the civilized world will hail our redemption with joy; and that the country, relieved from the moral, social and material depression of slavery, under the life-giving and energizing power of free labor, and free institutions, will march onward in the race of national progress to the highest pinacle of power, prosperity and grandeur.

If our brave boys shall fall in the field, we must bury the dead, take care of and bring home the sick and wounded, and send fresh battalions to fill up the broken ranks and to deal out death, destruction and desolation to the rebels. We might talk of compromise, if it affected us alone, but it would affect our children and our children's children, in all the years of the future. The interests to be affected are far reaching and universal humanity and lasting as the generations of mankind. I have never had my faith in the perpetual union of these States to falter. I believe this infernal rebellion can be, ought to be and will be subdued. The land may be left a howling waste, desolated by the bloody footsteps of war from Delaware Bay to the Gulf, but our territory shall remain unmutilated—the country shall be one, and it shall be free in all its broad boundaries, from Maine to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

In any event, may we be able to act a worthy part in the trying scenes through which we are passing; and should the star of our destiny sink to rise no more, may we feel for ourselves and may history preserve our record clear before heaven and earth, and hand down a testimony to our children, that we have … all, periled and endured all, to perpetuate the priceless heritage of Liberty and Union unimpaired to our posterity.

RICHARD YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5, 1863.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1863.

The money market was more active to-day than yesterday, in all departments. The cold west wind had a stimulating effect upon pork, and provision operators, increasing largely the demand for money. The bankers promptly met all the wants of good customers, and would gladly have accommodated a much larger demand.

The usual quotations for New York Exchange were par buying, and ½ premium as the selling rate. Several of the larger houses made concessions to customers, on round lots, as low as 1-10 and probably par, which were sometimes accepted. The tendency for the day, under the active demand for money, was to lower rates of exchange.

The buying price for Gold was 33½@34—the latter figure only by a few houses who are supplying, it is supposed, the cotton buyers.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 2½@3.

The price of Silver was 20@25. Demand light.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The weather, during the past week, has been unusually mild, with heavy falls of rain, which report says, has very materially damaged the winter wheat in the Southern and Central portions of this State, as well as in Michigan and Indiana.

The heavy rains have caused the roads in the interior to be almost impassable, and the deliveries of grain have consequently been light.

The general markets for grain have been active and buoyant, and prices have advanced materially. Wheat advanced within the past week 7@8c per bushel; Corn advanced 4@5c; Oats, 4@5c; Rye, 4@5c; and Barley 6@8c per bushel. The prospect of a speedy opening of the Mississippi River has contributed greatly towards stimulating the demand, especially for Corn and Oats, and a strong speculative feeling has prevailed, which, however, had partially subsided towards the close—wheat and corn closing dull and drooping.

The Provision market has been firm, but owing to the difficulty in shipping, there has been less activity. In Barreled Pork there has been more activity at better prices; but in Bulk Meats there is no change.

The receipts of Hogs during the past week were 36,892, live and dressed. This is a falling off from the week previous, but this was to be expected …

The Grocery market is steady, except Sugars, which show an advance of ¼c per lb on the week.

Kerosene still tends downward—the market for refined closing at 55@60c.

TO-DAY, the receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to only 8,501.

The market for Dressed Hogs was firm and active for good averages—heavy selling at a slight advance; but light hogs were dull, and there was no improvement in price, although sellers did not press their consignments on the market—the cold weather enabling them to hold, without danger of souring. The range of prices paid was $3.65@4.82½ for light to heavy. Good averages, however, were quick sale at $4.00 and $4.25, dividing on 200 lbs, and some extra heavy were sold at $4.30@4.33½.

Live Hogs were again in light supply, and with few exceptions consisted of medium qualities. For heavy lard hogs we note an active market, and yesterday's ruling figures were well sustained. Medium grades were quiet, as the packers, unwilling to pay the current prices, were holding off for larger receipts. Holders, however, remained firm in their views, and would make no concessions. The sales foot up some 2,000 at a range of $2.85@3.85 from light to heavy weights. The market closed firm.

In the market for Beef Cattle there is an active demand, both by government contractors and shippers, but the supply of suitable quality is wholly inadequate to the wants of the trade. The majority of the offerings generally consist of scallawags, for which there is no inquiry. About 200 head changed hands at $2.00@2.75 for medium grades.

The Provision market ruled firm. There was a better demand for Mess Pork, and we note sales of about 1,300 brls in lots, at $12.50@12.75 for city, and $12.62½c for country. Straight lots of well known brands are in good request at $12.75, but holders generally ask $13.00. Prime Mess Pork is in demand at $10.25, with sellers at $11.00. English Meats are steady and firm, but not active—only about 350 bxs having changed hands to-day at 6¾c for Short Boneless, 6½c for Short Rib, and 6¾c Long Boneless Middles. Cumberland Middles are held at 5¾c, with buyers at 5½@5¾c. Bulk Hams sold to-day at 5¼c loose, which is the general asking price, but the demand is mostly limited to 5½c. Bulk Shoulders are steady and firm—with sales to-day of 3,000 pcs at 3¾c loose. Green Hams are steady at 4¾c, and Shoulders at 3½c. There was a more active demand for Lard to-day, and the market was firmer—with sales of 900 tcs at 8¼@8¾c for city steam rendered; $8.25 for country kettle; and 8c for No. 1 Lard. The bulk of the sales were at 8¾c for prime steam. Prime kettle was generally held at 8¾c but buyers did not offer over 8¾c. White Grease was in good demand, with sales of 100 tcs at 7½c.

The wheat market opened firm, and prices advanced ½@1c per bushel, closing, however, very quiet—the advance being entirely lost. The sales of Spring Wheat were liberal, at $1.05@1.05 for No. 1 (in Mann & Scott's); 93@95c for No. 2; and 75@… for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull at the inside figures. Winter Wheat was steady at $1.10 for No. 1 Red; $1.05 for No. 2 Red; and 98c for Rejected.

The Flour market was firm but inactive—with sales of spring extras at $4.75@5.00.

Corn advanced ½@1c per bushel at the opening. Mixed Corn selling as high as 45c; but towards the close a reaction took place, and the market closed at 43@43½c—a decline of 1c per bushel on yesterday's quotations.

Oats were in active request and firm, with sales at 44@45c—principally the outside quotation. Rye was in good demand at 63@64c. Barley was firm. Highwines advanced ½c per gallon, and closed firm—with sales at 34c—holders generally asking 34½c.

Seeds were in good request and firm, with sales of prime Timothy at $1.85@1.90. Cloverseed was sold at $5.25; and Flaxseed at $2.25.

Broom Corn continues in good demand and firm, with sales to-day at $140.00@150.00.

BUTTER—During the past week there is a better speculative and shipping inquiry, and the market is a shade firmer. Sales to-day were: 84 kegs prime shipping at 14c; 200 lbs roll at 14c; 40 pkgs good do at 13½c. Common grades are quiet at 11@12c. Choice table butter is in fair request at 15@16c.

BROOM CORN—The stock of Broomcorn is light and in few hands, and the market continues firm, with a fair demand at $130.00@180.00 per ton for medium to prime.

TO-DAY the sales were:—8 tons prime at $150.00; 50 bales good at $140.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are active and easier—closing at $1.35@1.37½. Lard Tierces are quiet at $1.75@1.80. Flour Cooperage is steady. Coopers' stuff are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.35@1.37½
Lard Tierces	1.75@1.80
Whisky Barrels	1.75@1.80
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	0.37½@0.40
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.45@0.47
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	$15.00@18.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	8.00@9.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	9.00@10.00
Ash Hoops	4.00@6.50
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	20.00@25.00
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	12.00@15.00

TO-DAY the sales of Cooperage were:—250 Lard Tierces at $1.75 del; 1,000 Pork Barrels at $1.37 del; 400 do at $1.35 in store.

CHEESE—During the past week the market has advanced ½c per lb. We quote:

Hamburgh	12½@13
Western Reserve	11½@12
Illinois	9½@10½

FRUIT—DOMESTIC—Green apples are in fair supply and quiet. Dried apples are in active request and may be quoted at a shade firmer. Pared and Unpared peaches are in good demand at previous quotations. Cranberries in fair demand. The sales for the week include 200 brls Michigan green apples (common) $1.50; 165 bxs Eastern; Dried Apples at 6¾c; 420 brls Ohio and Michigan do at 6c; 40 brls Unpared peaches at $8.25; 2,800 lbs Dried Blackberries at 15½c; 340 lbs Dried Raspberries at 22c. FOREIGN—Lemons steady and unchanged. Raisins are quite at a decline of 12½c on Layers, and 15@20c on M R's. Currants and almonds steady. We give the closing prices as follows:

Apples, ⅌ brl	$3.00	@ 3.50
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	8.00	@ 12.00
Prime N. Y. apples, ⅌ lb	6	@ 6½
Common dried apples	5¾	@ 6
Unpared peaches	9	@ 10
Pared	17	@ 18
Lemons ⅌ box	5.00	@ 5.50
Raisins—Layers ⅌ box new	4.62½	@ 4.87½
M. R.	4.50	@ 4.62½
Keg, ⅌ lb	8	@ 9
Currants, ⅌ lb old	13	@ 14½
new	17½	@ 19
Almonds, ⅌ lb soft	18	@ 19
hard	16	@ 17
Cider, ⅌ brl	4.00	@ 4.50

WOOD—The following are the retail prices in the yards:

Maple	$7.00
Beech	6.00
Hickory	7.50

FISH—Lake Fish are extremely dull and neglected, nevertheless holders are firm in their views and are unwilling to press sales. Codfish are firm with a moderate demand. Herring quiet. Mackerel unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$4.25@ 4.50
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	4.00@ 4.25
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	4.25@ 4.50
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	5.25@ 5.50
Pickled Herring, old	3.50@ 4.00
new	5.50@ 6.00
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	13.00@ [illegible]
hf brls	6.50@ 7.00
No. 2 brls	10.50@11.00
hf brls	5.50@ [illegible]
Dried Herring ⅌ box	45@ 50

HIGHWINES—The advance in Corn has caused a more active inquiry for Highwines, and we note an advance of fully ½c per bushel—with sales to-day 50 brls at 34c. Buyers were offering 33¾c freely, but holders of round lots were generally asking 34½c.

HIDES—There is rather more inquiry for Green Cured, and the market is a shade firmer, with sales of trimmed at 8c. Dry Flint Hides are steady at 16@16½c. We quote:—

Dry Flint	16@16½c
Green Cured	7½@8c
Dry Salted	13@15c
Green Country	[illegible]

IRON—The market is firm and a fair business doing at previous quotations. We quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	4½@5
Flat Bar, Charcoal	4¾@5¼
Horse Shoe Iron	5 @5¼
Sheet Iron	6 @6½
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	7 @7½
Norway Nail Rods	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Round and Square, Sable	[illegible]
Round and Square, Charcoal	[illegible]
Cast Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]

KEROSENE—The market is very quiet—transactions being limited to small orders for partial consumption. There is no disposition on the part of speculators to operate, while holders are anxious to "let go." The ruling figures to-day are 55@60, including packages.

LEATHER—The market is firm at the following quotations:

Leather, Harness oak ⅌ lb	33@35c	French Calf	1.30@1.40
do hemlock	28@30c	Fr. Kip h'vy, to light	1.00@1.15
Collar ⅌ foot	[illegible]	Spanish Sole hemlock	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	Good dam'gd	[illegible]
Bridle ⅌ lb	32@36c	Slaughter's oak	[illegible]
Line	34@35c	do hemlock	[illegible]
Domes. Calf	80@90c		
Domes. Kip	50@55c		

NAILS—Market firm. On lots of 100 kegs and over a discount of 12½c per keg is allowed. We quote:

10 to 60d, ⅌ keg	$5.00
8d, ⅌ keg	5.25
6d, ⅌ keg	5.50
5d, ⅌ keg	5.75
4d, ⅌ keg	[illegible]
3d, ⅌ keg	[illegible]
3d, fine blued, ⅌ keg	7.25
Cut Spikes, ⅌ keg	5.25
Clinch	7.50

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—Spirits of Turpentine dull and nominal. Tar and Rosin quiet. Manilla and Hemp dull. Oils quiet. We quote:

NAVAL STORES—	
Spirits Turpentine	[illegible]
Tar	[illegible]
Pitch	30.00
Rosin	20.00
Oakum	[illegible]
Manilla Rope	18c
Tarred Hemp	[illegible]
Hemp	[illegible]
OILS—	
No. 1 Lard oil	[illegible]
Whale Oil	[illegible]
Linseed	[illegible]

POWDER AND SHOT—We note no change in the market. Quotations are:

Shot, bags of 25 lbs	$2.50@2.60
Buck shot of 25 lbs	2.75
Lead ⅌ lb	9
FFF Powder, ⅌ keg	8.00@8.50
Blasting Powder, ⅌ keg	7.00

SEEDS—CLOVER—The supply is very light and the market is firm, with a fair demand, at $5.00@5.25. TIMOTHY—Is in good request and firm at $1.75@1.90 for medium to prime. The receipts are not equal to the demand and holders have the advantage. FLAX—The demand is steady at $2.00@2.25 for fair to good quality.

TO-DAY the sales of Seeds were: 120 bu prime Timothy at $1.90; 25 bags do at $1.85; 50 bu Clover Seed, fair quality, at $5.25; 10 bags good Flax Seed at $2.25.

TALLOW—The demand by shippers is limited, and the market is steady at 9¾c for prime packing house. Country Tallow is dull, with sales at 8¾@9c. TO-DAY the sales were; 20 brls city packing house at 9¾c; 12 bags country at 8¾@9c.

WOODEN WARE—Brooms are a shade higher. Baskets have advanced 25c per doz. Other articles steady. We quote:

Churns No. 1	13.00	Do clothes	[illegible]
do No. 2	12.00	Pails, 3 hoop, ⅌ doz	2.25@2.50
do No. 3	10.00	do 2 hoop	[illegible]
do No. 4	9.00	Tubs nests of 3	[illegible]
Brooms, ⅌ doz	1.75@2.50	do No. 1 ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Washboards, ⅌ doz	2.25@2.50	do No. 2	[illegible]
Market Baskets, willow	4.00@4.50	do No. 3	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote:

BRANDY—	
Otard	5.50@7.00
Seignette	4.50
[illegible]	5.75
Martells	5.50@7.00
Hennessey	5.50@7.00
New York	50@60c
GIN—	
Swan	1.50
Schiedam	1.20@1.75
Domestic	50@60c
WHISKY—	
Corn	29
Irish Imp'td	2.50
do domestic	75
Scotch Imp'td	2.50
do domestic	75
RUM—	
[illegible]	
do domestic	60
do imported	1.25@1.50
N. England	60@1.00
WINES—	
Madeira	75@2.50
[illegible]	
Claret	75
Burgundy	[illegible]
Port	[illegible]
Port Juice	2.50
ALES AND PORTER—	
Allsop's E. I. Pale Ale	2.75
Muir's	2.75
Campbell's	2.25
Younger's	[illegible]
Barclay's	[illegible]
London Porter, qts	2.50
Bass do	2.50
Hibbert's do	[illegible]
Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
do pts	1.37½
do Porter, qts	1.75
do pts	1.12½

CHICAGO GROCERY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

As is usual, immediately after the holidays, the grocery trade, especially on the street and in a large way, rules dull, and business is confined to narrow limits. This gives our merchants a chance to balance their ledgers, the footings of which will no doubt show that the past year has been the most prosperous ever witnessed in this city.

Raw Sugars are in good supply, and, consequent upon the improved tone of the New York market within a day or two, we note an advance of ¼c on all grades—the market closing firm and holders evincing no disposition to press sales. Refined Sugars have also participated in the same movement, and are firmly held at quotations. The advance in gold and exchange has also strengthened the Coffee market, which closes with a firmer feeling, but without quotable improvement. Molasses and Sorghum are in fair supply and firm at former quotations. Rice is firm but unchanged. Spices steady. Teas are firmly held and prices tend upward. Tobaccos are unchanged. Starch has sustained an advance of ¼c, and closes firm at the improvement. Saleratus steady.

Closing prices as follows:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11¾@12
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14¼@14½
White coffee, A	13¾@14
Coffee, B	13¼@13½
Extra coffee, C	13¼@13½
MOLASSES—	
Belcher's Sugar House	54@55
N. Y. Sugar House	48@53
N. Y. Syrups	45@55
Golden Syrup	48@55
Sorghum	30@32
Do refined	38@40
COFFEES—	
Rio	30@33¼
O. G. Java	[illegible]
RICE—	
Patna	8½@9
Rangoon	8@8½
SPICES—	
Cassia	47@ 50
Pepper	26½@ 29
Pimento	23@ 25
Cloves	38@ 40
Nutmegs	95@1.00
TEAS—	
GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	80@1.30
Gunpowder	80@1.30
BLACK—Fine Souchongs	70@1.15
Oolongs	70@1.15
TOBACCO—	
Missouri and Kentucky 5s	65@75
8s	65@75
10s	65@75
½ lb	67@75
1 lb	65@75
Natural Leaf Twist, 1 lb	90@1.00
SOAPS—	
Babbitt's	8½@9
Oakley's German Erasive	[illegible]
New York Chemical	7¼@7¾
Austrian	7¼@7¾
Emory's Erasive	7¼@7¾
Common Bar	5¼@5½
Extra	[illegible]
STARCH—	
Kinsford's pure	7¾@8
Silver Gloss	8¼@8½
Pudding	8¾@9½
Ottawa pure	[illegible]
Ottawa corn	8¼@9
SALERATUS—	
Babbitt's best	8¼@8½
Babbitt's pure	7¾@8
Deland's Chemical	8 @8½
Deland's Healthy	7¾@8
CANDLES—	
Ex-Summer pressed	11½@12
Stearine	14@15
Star No. 1	18 @19
Star No. 2	17 @18

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 6, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1863.

The shipments of Lumber, &c., during the week were as follows: 3,251,000 ft Lumber; 2,172,000 pcs shingles; 599,500 pcs lath.

The market continues steady and without material change. The demand is very light, either by city or country, and the city dealers are selling but little. From the interior we learn that the roads are such that farmers cannot haul either grain or lumber, and the country dealers are consequently doing almost nothing. Hence, their demands on Chicago dealers are trifling.

Prices are unchanged. Common Boards and Fencing are selling at $12.00, except interior grades, which are held at $12.50. The general market, however, is $13.00.

The stock of lumber is estimated to be lower now than for many years past; and this fact renders holders very firm.

Shingles are quiet and steady at $3.25@3.50 for Shaved Shingles, and $3.00@3.25 for Sawed Shingles.

Lath is scarce and firmer—with sales at $2.75@3.00. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$25.00@27.00
Second Clear	21.00@22.00
Third Clear	16.00@18.00
Stock Boards	14.00@15.00
Common Boards	13.00
Fencing	13.00
Clear Flooring, undressed	23.00@24.00
Second Clear do do	20.00@21.00
Common do do	18.00
Siding Clear, dressed	13.00@13.00
Common do	12.00
Cull Boards	10.00@11.00
Long Joists	15.00@20.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	3.50
do do No. 1	3.25
Sawed Shingles, A	3.25@3.50
do do No. 1	3.00@3.25
Lath	2.75@3.00
Posts, ⅌ 100, nominal	10.00@15.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Medium and good grades are in active demand by government contractors and shippers, but the supply is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the trade. Scallawags continue dull, and neglected sales were:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
70	1200	$2.75	16	1150	$2.50
20	1220	2.75	6	900	2.00
28	1186	2.50			

HOGS—Received, 6,339. Heavy hogs are in good demand at previous quotations, but light and medium weights are quiet, as the packers, not feeling disposed to pay the current prices, are holding back in anticipation of heavier receipts. The market closed firm. We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
147	293	$3.85	108	293	$3.80
61	215	3.65	50	235	3.50
60	211	3.25	59	250	3.40
115	141	3.55	63	238	3.80
57	252	3.53½	47	240	3.35

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1863.

HOGS—The receipts for the week are 40,000, and for the season 520,000, against 361,000 last year. The market is dull; packers do not come forward. Sales light at $4.80@4.90.

PORK—Old mess $10.75@11.00 for country, $11.00@11.25 for city.

LARD—Dull at 8¼@8½c.

WHISKY—Advanced to 36c.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

Current prices for the week, at all markets, are: CATTLE—First quality, $9.00 per hundred weight; ordinary, $8.00@8.50; common, $7.00@8.00; inferior, $5.50@6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Per head, $5.00@6.10; ordinary, $5.50@6.00; common, quality, $4.50@5.00; inferior, $3.75@4.25.

SWINE—Corn fed, $5.62½@5.80 per hundred lbs gross; $4.50@4.75; still fed, $5.25@5.50.

Total receipts of stock at all the yards, for this week and last week are as follows: Beeves, 5,542; cows, 76; veal calves, 586; sheep and lambs, 4,097; swine, 20,977.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

A CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

(Of 832 Broadway, New York,)

Physicians for diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

In compliance with the wishes of many of their patients in the West, have determined to re-open a branch office for a few weeks only in Chicago. Dr. James Hunter will resume the personal attendance of the office … [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

1863. PROSPECTUS. 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

—DEVOTED TO—

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It aims to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A
REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL
PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN
AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE
NO RIGHTS UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION, UNTIL
THEY FIRST OBEY IT

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is restored over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backward. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and bloodshed. We have strong faith that the year 1863 will witness the termination of the Rebel Confederacy, and that the New Year's sun of '64 will rise over a monstrous rebellion prostrate in death, over a Union reunited and saved, over a continent without a slave.

Three agencies which the President has solemnly resolved to apply, will speedily tumble the Rebellion and its Cause into the same grave: Vigorous offensive movements of the army and navy, and the fearless enforcement of the confiscation laws and the Proclamation of Freedom. The first will give victory over the foes of the Union; the second will stop taxation and pay the National debt, and the third will wrest from the rebels their staff of support.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF the War, with the general news of the day.

2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND SPECIAL Correspondence, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, important Speeches and Documents.

5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.

6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor, that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the great and sudden rise in the cost of white paper and other things connected with printing, an increase in subscription rates is imperative for the ensuing year. The terms of the TRIBUNE will be as follows:

Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	$2.00
" To clubs of 4 copies	7.00
" To clubs of 10 copies	15.00
" To clubs of 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	30.00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers	5.00
" Six months	2.50
" To clubs of 4 copies	18.00
" To clubs of 8 copies	35.00
Daily Tribune, for one year	9.00
" Six months	5.00
" Three months	2.50

Remittances for clubs must in all cases be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from these rates.

☞ Money in Registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

REBELLION RECORD OF 1862.

Gen. Burnside's fleet sailed from Annapolis ... Jan. 9.
Col. Garfield's defeat of Humphrey Marshall ... " 13.
Secretary Cameron retires from the Cabinet (about) ... " 13.
Battle of Mill Spring and death of Zollicoffer ... " 20.
Expulsion of Mr. Bright of Indiana from Senate (about) ... " 25.
Capture of Fort Henry ... Feb. 6.
" Roanoke Island ... " 8.
" Fort Donelson ... " 16.
Nashville occupied (about) ... " 25.
Battle of Pea Ridge ... Mar. 6, 7, 8.
Destruction of the Cumberland and Congress by the Merrimac ... " 8.
Manassas evacuated by the rebels ... " 9.
Capture of Newbern ... " 14.
Evacuation of New Madrid by the rebels (about) ... " 15.
Battle at Winchester ... " 23.
" Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing ... Apr. 6, 7.
Surrender of Island No. 10 to Com. Foote ... " 7.
Surrender of Fort Pulaski ... " 11.
Com. Farragut runs past Forts Philip and Jackson ... " 23.
Our fleet before New Orleans ... " 25.
Evacuation of Yorktown ... May 3.
Battle of Williamsburg ... " 5.
Gen. Wool takes possession of Norfolk ... " 10.
Battle of West Point ... " 7.
Gen. Hunter's proclamation issued at Hilton Head ... " 9.
Naval battle near Fort Wright on the Mississippi ... " 10.
The Merrimack blown up ... " 11.
Robert Small runs steamer Planter out of Charleston ... " 13.
The Monitor and Galena repulsed near Fort Darling on James River ... " 16.
Hunter's proclamation annulled by the President ... " 19.
Federal victory at Lewinsburg, Western Virginia ... " 23.
Col. Kenley's 1st Maryland regiment routed at Front Royal ... " 24.
Gen. Banks retreats through Winchester ... " 25.
Evacuation of Corinth ... " 29.
Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, My 31 & June 1.
Great naval victory before Memphis ... " 6.
Battle of Cross Keyes ... " 8.
Battle of Port Republic ... " 9.
Rebel raid at White House, rear McClellan's army ... " 13.
Reverse at James Island, near Charleston ... " 16.
Great battles in front of Richmond, June 26—July 1.
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers ... " 1.
Congress adjourns ... " 10.
The rebels attack Murfreesboro ... " 13.
Gen. Pope takes command of the army of Va. ... " 14.
The rebel iron-clad gunboat Arkansas succeeds in passing our fleet at Vicksburg ... " 16.
The President calls for 300,000 militia ... Aug. 4.
Battle at Baton Rouge ... " 5.
Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county ... " 8.
Battle of Cedar Mountain ... " 9.
Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan ... " 27.
Battles at and near Bull Run ... 28, 29, 30.
Battle at Richmond, Ky. ... Aug. 30.
Battle of Chantilly ... Sept. 1.
Martial law at Cincinnati ... " 2.
The rebel army crosses the Potomac ... " 4.
Battle of Washington, N. C. ... " 6.
Battle of South Mountain ... " 14.
Surrender of Harper's Ferry ... " 15.
Battle of Antietam ... " 17.
Proclamation of Emancipation ... " 22.
Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville ... " 29.
Battle at Corinth ... Oct. 3, 4.
Battle at Perryville, Ky. ... " 8.
Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania ... " 10, 12.
Victory at Maysville, Ark. ... " 22.
Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R. ... " 22.
Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place ... " 24.
News of the depredations of the Alabama near our coast ... Nov. 3.
Gen. McClellan superseded by General Burnside ... " 7.
Burnside's army reaches Falmouth ... " 16?
Gen. Banks' expedition leaves N. York ... Dec. 4.
Pirate Alabama boards steamer Ariel ... " 7.
Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. ... " 7.
Burnside occupies Fredericksburg ... " 11.
Battle of Fredericksburg ... " 13.
Gen. Banks reaches New Orleans ... " 14.
Burnside recrosses the Rappahannock ... " 15.
Federal victory at Kinston, N. C. ... " 16.
Resignation of Secretary Seward ... " 18.
Secretary Chase resigns ... " 20.
Rebels capture Holly Springs ... " 20.
Cabinet restored ... " 21.
Morgan's third raid into Kentucky ... " 23.
Captures Elizabethtown, Ky. ... " 27.
Gen. Herron occupies Van Buren, Ark. ... " 28.

THE PROCLAMATION IN DIXIE.

A Happy New Year's Greeting to the Colored People in the Department of the South:

In accordance, as I believe, with the will of our Heavenly Father, and by direction of our great and good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, on the 1st day of January, 1863, you will be declared "forever free."

When in the course of human events there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon light, marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those who hope it comes to brighten and to bless.

Such a day to you is January 1, 1863. I therefore call upon all the colored people in this Department to assemble on that day at the headquarters of the 1st regiment of South Carolina volunteers, there to hear the President's Proclamation read, and to indulge in such other manifestations of joy as may be called forth by the occasion. It is your duty to carry this good news to your brethren who are still in slavery. Let all your voices, like merry bells join loud and clear in the grand chorus of liberty—"We are free," "We are free"—until listening, you shall hear its echoes coming back from every cabin in the land—"We are free," "We are free."

R. SAXTON,
Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCLAMATION TO BE ENFORCED.

Ben Butler to be Set at It.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

The President, immediately on receiving news of Gen. Butler's arrival in New York, telegraphed him to come immediately to Washington.

He will at once be set at work to enforce the New Year's Proclamation in one of the most thickly populated slave districts in the United States.

Gen. Hunter will, within a fortnight, carry the good news into the interior of South Carolina.

General Banks mission is to the same purpose.

The President signed the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union on New Years. Acting Secretary of the Interior Usher attended the Cabinet meeting to-day. So far as known, the President has said nothing since of his determination that he would appoint Usher, to lead to the opinion that he has changed his mind.

Not less than 200 officers, including forty Generals waited on the President yesterday, headed by Gen. Halleck.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Gen. Butler, with his staff, stopped in this city yesterday. He leaves for Washington to-morrow, and it is rumored, at the request of the President.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE CHICAGO TIMES.

For the past few weeks, the disloyal course of the Chicago *Times* has excited a feeling of deep and stern indignation among all classes of loyal citizens. Its venomous attacks upon the Government, its palpable encouragement to the rebels, its bare-faced attempts to provoke a collision in the North, its bitter assaults upon New England, its [illegible] threats towards the entire clergy of the city, and its opposition to every individual measure tending to suppress the rebellion, have created a popular feeling of denunciation of the strongest character. This feeling has been largely shared in by the Board of Trade of this city, an unconditional loyal association, which to-day has three regiments and a battery in the field fitted out by it, and to-day is caring in the most generous and patriotic manner for the families of the soldiers sent to the wars by them.

The feeling first manifested itself some days since by a refusal upon the part of some of the members to furnish quotations to the commercial reporter of that paper, not from any dissatisfaction with the reporter himself, but from the fact that the paper he represented was disloyal. This was but the beginning of the condemnation.

Yesterday, during the regular session on 'Change, N. K. Fairbanks, esq., called the attention of the Board to the resolutions appended below. He prefaced them with a few remarks characterizing the paper as disloyal, and stating it as a duty the Board as a loyal organization owed to itself, to henceforth exclude it from 'Change. He asked for an expression of opinion, desiring every member to think carefully before voting. Mr. F. then read the resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The articles appearing almost daily in the Chicago *Times* newspaper are calculated to give aid and comfort to traitors engaged in a most unholy war upon the government; and

WHEREAS, In publishing such matter as charging upon the Administration—in its efforts to put down the rebellion—the "murder of the fathers, sons, and brothers of the North," as well as almost every other crime in the category,—said paper is doing what lies in its power to create discord and dissension at the North, leading to the loss of the Constitution, and the ruin of the Union; and

WHEREAS, The said paper is in the practice of making the most outrageous and uncalled-for attacks upon the private character and standing of our most respectable citizens, thereby causing it to be deserving of unmeasured reprobation; therefore,

Resolved, By this Board of Trade, while disclaiming all partisan feeling, and being actuated by no other motive than the public welfare and the fair fame of our city, that the Chicago *Times* is unworthy of countenance or support, and that the Directors are hereby requested to exclude it from the reading room of this Board.

Resolved, That this Board know of no objection to the commercial editor of the Chicago *Times*, personally, but inasmuch as his presence on 'Change, to a certain extent, tolerates the paper, he is hereby excluded from the rooms, as a reporter for said paper.

The vote was taken, and resulted in the passage of the resolutions by an almost unanimous as well as thundering "aye," only two or three voices being heard in the negative, after which the Board resumed its business as usual.

The loyal people of Chicago express the same verdict, and will sustain the action of the Board of Trade as eminently proper and loyal. It was a duty they owed themselves as a loyal association. The *Journal* intimates that the various railroad companies in the city are talking of pursuing a similar course.

The Board Expresses its Opinion a Second Time.

In answer to this expression of feeling on the part of the Board, the *Times* attempted to blackmail some of the leading members, and charged that the resolutions were introduced clandestinely and forced through when the larger part of the members had left 'Change. On Thursday—New Year's Day—there was no session. Yesterday noon, the attendance upon 'Change was very large. The few semi-secession members had gathered in their strength and smuggled in besides, some of the outside friends of the *Times*. At twelve o'clock, when the room was so crowded that passage through it was almost impossible, the President called the Board to order.

Mr. Fairbanks, the original mover of the resolutions printed above, arose and stated that inasmuch as the *Times* charged his resolutions were introduced clandestinely, and smuggled through by fraud, he now desired as there was a full representation of the Board present, to have another expression about which there could be no doubt. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolutions were adopted.

The motion was seconded when Mr. Randolph arose and moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. The motion was seconded, and being put upon its passage prevailed *by an almost unanimous and overwhelming vote*. The *Times*, which could not take a hint, will probably understand a kick.

"When She Will, She Will."

The London *Lancet* vouches for the truth of the following statement: Late one evening a person came in our office and asked to see the editor. On being introduced to our sanctum, he placed a bundle upon the table, from which he proceeded to extract a very fair and symmetrical lower extremity, which had evidently belonged to a woman. "There," said he, "is there anything the matter with that leg? Did you ever see a handsomer? What ought to be done with the man who cut it off?" On having the meaning of these interrogatories put before us, we found that it was the leg of the wife of our evening visitor. He had been accustomed to admire the lady's leg and foot, of the perfection of which she was, it appears, perfectly conscious. A few days before, he had excited her anger, and they had quarrelled violently, upon which she left the house, declaring that she would be revenged on him, and that he should never see the object of his admiration again. The next thing he heard of her was that she was a patient in —— hospital, and had her leg amputated. She had declared to the surgeons that she suffered intolerable pain in the knee, and begged to have the limb removed—a petition that the surgeons complied with, and thus became the instrument of her absurd and self-torturing revenge upon her husband!

A Little Heavy.

C——, a good soul, after taking all the little comforts he could afford to give to the wounded soldiers, went into the hospital for the fortieth time, the other day, with his mite, consisting of several papers of fine-cut chewing tobacco—solace for the wounded, as he called it. He came to one bed, where a poor fellow lay cheerfully humming a tune, and studying out faces on the papered wall.

"Got a fever?" asked C——.
"No," answered the soldier.
"Got a cold?"
"Yes—cold lead—like the d—l!"
"Where?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, its pretty well scattered. First, there's a bullet in my right arm; they hain't dug that out yet. Then, there's one near my thigh—it's sticking in yet; one in my leg—hit the bone; that fellow hurts; one through my left hand—that fell out. And I tell you what, friend, with all this lead in me, I feel, generally speaking, a little heavy all over."

C—— lightened his woes with a double quantity of solace.

A REBEL INFERNAL MACHINE.—A member of the 33d regiment, now in this city, has shown us a portion of a cartridge taken from a rebel prisoner, consisting of three cones, passing one within the other, something as one thimble would be placed in another. In a crease around these was found a white powder, connected by means of a thread acting as a "slow match" to the powder of the cartridge. This was so arranged as to explode in a certain time after leaving the musket from which it might be fired, thus making the load consist of three projectiles instead of one. If an explosion should take place while the bullet was in the body of a person struck by it, it would make a terrible wound. The weapon used by the prisoner from which these cartridges were taken, was an Austrian musket, with a large bore.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 23.*

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

Simultaneous Hanging of 38 Sioux Murderers.

The Names and Crimes of the Culprits.

Parting Interviews with their Old Associates in Crime.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES IN PRISON.

The Death Song and Hopes of Happy Hunting Grounds.

THE AWFUL SPECTACLE AT THE GALLOWS.

The Burial and Other Incidents.

[From the St. Paul Daily Press, Dec. 30.]

THE LIST OF THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS—THE NATURE OF THEIR CRIMES.

We have reserved for publication as a part of the complete history of this awful event and preliminary to the narrative of our special reporter, which we lay before our readers in this issue, the following report of the Special Commission appointed by the President to examine the records of the Military Commission which tried the Indians, with a view to the selection by the President of the most palpable cases for immediate execution.

THE BLACK LIST.

SIR: Having, by your directions, examined the records of the convictions of Sioux Indians by the military commission ordered by Brigadier General Sibley, we submit the following list of those convicted of rape and murder, viz:

O-ta-kla, *alias* Godfrey, a negro—Engaged extensively in the massacres, and, though sentenced to be hung, recommended to have his punishment commuted to imprisonment for ten years, because of the valuable testimony and information he furnished in the President's order.—ED.]

Te-he-hdo-ne-cha—Engaged in the massacres; took a white woman prisoner, and ravished her.

Tazoo *alias* Plan-doo-ta—Convicted of participating in the murder of Mr. Patville, and of ravishing a young girl.

Wy-a-tah-to-wah—Confesses to have participated in the murder of Mr. Francis Patville, and to have been engaged in three battles.

Hin-han-shoon-ko-yag-ma-ne—Convicted of the murder of Alexander Hunter, and of having taken and had Mrs. Hunter a prisoner until she was rescued from him by another Indian.

Muz-za-bom-a-du—Convicted of the murder of an old man and two children.

Wah-pa-du-ta—Confesses that he was engaged in the massacres, and that he shot a white man.

Wa-he-hud—Convicted of participating in the battles, and of murder.

Sna-ma-ni—Convicted of the murder of two persons.

Ta-te-mi-ma—Convicted of murder, and of the capture of women and children.

Rda-in-yan-kua—Took a prominent part in all the battles, including the attack on New Ulm, leading and urging the Indians forward, and opposing the giving up of the captives when it was proposed by others.

Do-wan-sa—Convicted of the murder of a white woman, and of the design to ravish her daughter, who was wounded by him and killed by another Indian before he had carried his design into execution.

Ha-pan—Confessed that he was in all the battles and at the murder of Mr. Patville, and that he aided in taking a white woman (Miss Williams) prisoner.

Shoon-ka-ska (White Dog)—Was the leader of the party that attacked Capt. Marsh's company, and was the man that detained Capt. Marsh in conversation until the Indians crossed the river and surrounded the command, and then gave them the signal to fire.

Toon-kan-chah-tay-mane—Said in presence of witness that he shot a man in an ox-wagon, and was in several battles.

E-tay-hoo-tay—Told witness that he killed Divoll and seven white persons across the river; that the second day after crossing the river, he killed a man and a woman.

Om-da-cha—Took witness, David Faribault, prisoner, who says he shot two persons at his house.

Hay-pee-don, or Wamine-omne-ho-ta—Cut Mrs. Thieler with a hatchet after she had been shot by another Indian, and fired many shots at the fort.

Mahpe-o-ke-na-ji—Convicted of the murder of Antoine Young, and of participating in the murder of another man, four women and eleven children.

H. Milord, a Half-Breed—Convicted of participating in the murder of a white man and woman.

Cha-kay-don, or Chas-kay-etay—Convicted of shooting and cutting open a woman who was with child.

Baptiste Campbell, a Half-Breed—Confessed that he was one of the party who murdered a man and woman, and that he shot first.

Tay-ta-ka-tay—Convicted of murdering or of participating in the murder of Amos W. Higgins.

Ha-pink-pa—Convicted of the murder of Garvie.

Hypolite Auge, a Half-Breed—Confesses that he was one of a party that murdered a white man, and that he fired at him.

Na-pa-shue—Convicted of participating in a massacre, and boasted that he had killed nineteen persons.

Wa-kan-tan-ka—Convicted of the murder of a white man not named.

Toon-kan-ka-yag-e-na-jin—Convicted of participating in the murder of a white man at the Big Woods.

Ma-kat e-na-jin—Convicted of participating in the massacres near New Ulm, and of encouraging the young men to do so.

Pa-ze-koo-tay-ma-ne—Convicted of participating in the murder of eight white men.

Ta-tay-hde-don—Convicted of participating in the massacre of Beaver Creek, and of taking captive a white woman.

Wa-she-choon, or Toon-kan-shkan-shkah-mene-hay—Convicted of participating in the murder of La Butt's son.

A-e-cha-ga—Convicted of participating in the murder of an old man and two girls.

Ha-tan-in-koo—Convicted of participating in the murder of a man at Green Lake; admits that he struck him with an axe after he had been shot by others of the party.

Chay-ton-hoon-ka—Proved to have been one of a party that committed the massacres at Beaver Creek.

Chan-ka-hda—Is proven to have been of the party, and present when Patville was killed, and to have saved Mary Anderson (who had been wounded) from being killed, and to have taken her prisoner.

Hda-hin-hday—Convicted of the murder of Mrs. Adams' child and others. Was one of the party that brought Mrs. Adams in.

O-ya-tay-a-koo—Convicted of participating in the murder of Patville.

Ma-hoo-way-wa—Convicted of participating in the massacre at "Traveler's Home," and of murdering a man on the road near there.

Wa-kin-yan-na—Convicted of participating in the murder, near the "Travelers' Home," of an old man, two young girls and two boys.

To facilitate your reference to these particular cases, we have withdrawn the papers from the records of the Commission and submit them herewith. With great respect, your obedient servants,

GEORGE C. WHITING,
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1862.

THE EXECUTIVE DEATH WARRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1862.

Ordered, That of the Indians and half breeds sentenced to be hanged by the Military Commission, composed of Col. Crooks, Lieut. Col. Marshall, Capt. Grant, Capt. Bayley, and Lieut. Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed, on Friday, the 19th day of December, instant the following named, to-wit:

[The names which we here omit are all those given in the above report except the first-mentioned, and are respectively numbered in the record of the Military Commission, as follows: 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 24, 35, 67, 68, 69, 70, 96, 115, 121, 138, 155, 170, 175, 178, 210, 225, 254, 264, 279, 318, 327, 333, 342, 359, 373, 377, 382, 383, by the record.—ED.]

The other condemned prisoners you will hold, subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape nor are subject to unlawful violence.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

BRIGADIER H. H. SIBLEY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

The day of execution was afterwards postponed by order of the President, till Friday, the 26th day of December.

We now take up the narrative of our special reporter:

[By Our Special Reporter.]

MANKATO, Dec. 24, 1862.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE THIRTY-NINE SIOUX PRISONERS.

Immediately upon the receipt of the order postponing the time of the execution from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th inst., the military authorities here commenced making the requisite preparations for the execution. To prevent disappointment to many persons who would have otherwise collected here to witness the execution, Col. Miller issued and caused to be circulated extensively an order which has already been copied into the columns of the *Press*, notifying the people of the postponement. Grounds were selected upon which to erect the gallows on the levee opposite the present Indian quarters. The gallows is now in process of erection, and promises to be a very substantial structure; and if not carried away after the execution, in parcels, as relics and keepsakes, will serve well for future occasions of a like character. It is twenty-four feet square, with posts fifteen feet between joints, and is so arranged as to afford room for the hanging of ten Indians on each side. It might have been longer, had the President been less squeamish, and even then justice would have been defrauded of its dues.

REMOVAL OF THE CONDEMNED TO SAFE QUARTERS.

On Monday the 22nd inst., the condemned prisoners were separated from the other prisoners and removed to a room on the lower floor of Leeche's stone building. Here a strong guard is stationed and every precaution taken to insure not only their safe keeping, but also their safety, as against the violence of a few of our misguided, though deeply injured fellow citizens.

COLONEL MILLER'S ADDRESS TO THE CULPRITS—THE DEATH WARRANT READ.

On the afternoon of the day of the removal of the prisoners, Col. Miller, accompanied by his interpreter, other officers and a few citizens, proceeded to the new prison and announced the decision of the President. Addressing the interpreter, Rev. Mr. Riggs, he said:

Tell these thirty-nine condemned men that the commanding officer of this place has called to speak to them upon a very serious subject this afternoon.

Their great father at Washington, after carefully reading what the witnesses testified to in their several trials, has come to the conclusion that they have each been guilty of wantonly and wickedly murdering his white children. And for this reason he has directed that they each be hanged by the neck until they are dead, on next Friday; and that order will be carried into effect on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

That good ministers are here—both Catholic and Protestant—from amongst whom each one can select a spiritual adviser, who will be permitted to commune with them constantly during the four days that they are yet to live.

That I will now cause to be read the letter of their Great Father at Washington, first in English, and then in their own language. (The President's order was here read.)

Say to them now that they have so sinned against their fellow men, that there is no hope for clemency except in the mercy of God, through the merits of the blessed Redeemer; and that I earnestly exhort them to apply to that as their only remaining source of comfort and consolation.

Very naturally it would be expected that this scene would be peculiarly solemn and distressing to the doomed savages. To all appearances, however, it was not so. The prisoners received their sentence very coolly. At the close of the first paragraph they gave the usual grunt of approval; but as the second was being interpreted to them, they evidently discovered the drift of the matter, and their approval was less general and with but little unction.

Several Indians smoked their pipes composedly during the reading, and we observed one in particular who, when the time of execution was designated, quietly knocked the ashes from his pipe and filled it afresh with his favorite kinnekinnick; while another was slowly rubbing a pipefull of the same article in his hand, preparatory to a good smoke.

The Indians were evidently prepared for the visit and the announcement of their sentence—one or two having overheard soldiers talking about it when they were removed to a separate apartment.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Col. Miller instructed Major Brown to tell the Indians that each should be privileged to designate the minister of his choice, that a record of the same would be made, and the minister so selected would have free intercourse with him.

The Colonel and spectators then withdrew, leaving the ministers in consultation with the prisoners.

PROHIBITING THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

On Monday a general order was promulgated by the commander of the post, forbidding all persons in Mankato, and the adjoining territory for the distance of ten miles from headquarters, to sell or give intoxicating liquors, including wines and beer, to the enlisted men of the United States forces in this valley or vicinity, unless it be upon an order from the Colonel commanding.

CONFESSION OF THE PRISONERS.

Nearly all of the prisoners under sentence, have made confessions to their spiritual advisers. They freely admit having been engaged in the several battles; but deny the charge of having "wantonly and wickedly" murdered white people. In this connection they make one sensible statement, to-wit: That it is a shame they should be hung, while others of the prisoners who are still more guilty, should be allowed to go unpunished.

In making these statements, confessions and denials they were generally calm; but a few individuals were quite excited. They were immediately checked by others, and told that they were all dead men and there was no reason why they should not tell the truth. Many of them have indited letters to their friends in which they say they are very dear to them, but will see them no more. They exhort them not to cry or change their dress for them. Some of them say they expect to go direct to the Good Spirit, and express the hope that their friends will follow them.

On Tuesday evening they extemporized a dance with a wild Indian song. It was feared that this was only a cover for something else which might be attempted, and their chains were thereafter fastened to the floor. It seems, however, rather probable, that they were only singing their death song. Their friends from the other prison have been in to bid them farewell, and they are now ready to die.

SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE GATHERING.

The weather is as mild as early autumn. The streets are muddy, and the traveling bad. Nevertheless the people, soldiers and civilians are coming in from every direction; and present appearances indicate that there will be a vast multitude convened here by the hour of execution.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the condemned prisoners to his chief and father-in-law, Wabashaw. It was taken down in the exact language dictated by the prisoner, and excepting its untruthfulness, we think it an excellent letter:

WABASHAW:—You have deceived me. You told me that if we followed the advice of Gen. Sibley, and give ourselves up to the whites, all would be well—no innocent man would be injured. I have not killed, wounded, or injured a white man, or any white persons. I have not participated in the plunder of their property; and yet to-day, I am set apart for execution and must die in a few days, while men who are guilty will remain in prison. My wife is your daughter, my children are your grandchildren. I leave them in your care and under your protection. Do not let them suffer, and when my children are grown up, let them know that their father died because he followed the advice of his chief, and without having the blood of a white man to answer for to the Great Spirit.

My wife and children are dear to me. Let them not grieve for me. Let them remember that the brave should be prepared to meet death; and I will do as becomes a Dacota.

Your son-in-law,
RDA-IN-YAN-KNA.

The above Indian was convicted of participating in the murders and robberies at the Upper Agency; and the sworn testimony at Washington differs materially from his confession as given alone.

PARTING INTERVIEW WITH OLD ASSOCIATES.

On Wednesday, each Indian set apart for execution, was permitted to send for two or three of his relatives or friends confined in the same prison, for the purpose of bidding them a final adieu, and to carry such messages to absent relatives as each person might be disposed to send. Major Brown was present during the interview, and describes them as being very sad and affecting. Each Indian had some word to send his parents or family. When speaking of their wives and children almost every one was affected to tears.

Good counsel was sent to the children. They were in many cases exhorted to an adoption of Christianity and the life of good feeling toward the whites. Most of them spoke confidently of their hopes of salvation. They had been constantly attended by Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rev. Van Ravaux and Rev. S. R. Riggs, whose efforts in bringing these poor criminals to a knowledge of the merits of the Blessed Redeemer, had been eminently success. These gentlemen are all conversant with the Dakota language and could converse and plead with the Indians in their own language.

There is a ruling passion with many Indians, and Ta-zoo could not refrain from its enjoyment even in this sad hour. Ta-ti-mi-ma was sending word to his relatives not to mourn for his loss. He said he was old, and could not hope to live long under any circumstances, and his execution would not shorten his days a great deal, and dying as he did, innocent of any white man's blood, he hoped would give him a better chance to be saved; therefore, he hoped his friends would consider his death but as a removal from this to a better world. "I have every hope," said he, "of going direct to the abode of the Great Spirit, where I shall always be happy." This last remark reached the ears of Ta-zoo, who was also speaking to his friends, and he also elaborated upon it in this wise: "Yes, tell our friends that we are being removed from this world over the same path they must shortly travel. We go first, but many of our friends may follow us in a very short time. I expect to go direct to the abode of the Great Spirit, and to be happy when I get there; but we are told that the road is long and the distance great, therefore, as I am slow in all my movements, it will probably take me a long time to reach the end of the journey, and I should not be surprised if some of the young, active men we will leave behind us will pass me on the road before I reach the place of my destination."

In shaking hands with Red Iron and Akipa, Ta-zoo said: "Friends, last summer you were opposed to us. You were living in continual apprehension of an attack from those who were determined to exterminate the whites. Yourselves and families were subjected to many taunts, insults and threats. Still you stood firm in your friendship for the whites, and continually counselled the Indians to abandon their raid against the whites. Your course was condemned at the time, but now you see your wisdom. You were right when you said the whites could not be exterminated, and the attempt indicated folly, you and your families were prisoners, and the lives of all in danger. To-day you are here at liberty, assisting in feeding and guarding us, and thirty-nine men will die in two days because they did not follow your example and advice."

Several of the prisoners were completely overcome during the leave-taking, and were compelled to abandon conversation. Others again (and Tazoo was one) affected to disregard the dangers of their position, and laughed and joked apparently as unconcerned as if they were sitting around a camp fire in perfect freedom.

RESPITE.

A special order was received by Col. Miller, night before last, from the President, postponing the execution of Ta-ti-ma-ma, reducing the number to be executed to thirty-eight. There are serious doubts among those best acquainted with the subject, whether he was guilty of any murder, and the belief has been strengthened by new evidence coming out daily. Hence an interest has been awakened in his behalf, and a respite from the President is the result.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

MIDNIGHT SCENE IN THE CELL OF THE CONDEMNED.

Late on Thursday night, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, we visited the building occupied by the doomed Indians. They were quartered on the ground floor of the three-story stone building erected by the late Gen. Leech.

They were all fastened to the floor by chains, two by two. Some were sitting up, smoking and conversing, while others were reclining, covered with blankets, and apparently asleep. The three half-breeds and one or two others only, were dressed in citizens' clothes. The rest all wore the breech-clout, leggins and blankets, and not a few were adorned with paint. The majority of them are young men, though several are quite old and gray-headed, ranging perhaps towards seventy. One is quite a youth—not over sixteen. They all appeared cheerful and contented, and scarcely to reflect on the certain doom which awaited them. As we gazed on them, the reflection of how short a time since they had been engaged in the diabolical work of murdering indiscriminately both old and young, sparing neither sex nor condition, sent a thrill of horror over our veins. Now they are perfectly harmless, and look as innocent as children. They smile at your entrance and hold out their hands to be shaken, which yet appear to be gory with the blood of babes. Oh, treachery, thy name is Dakota.

Father Ravoux spent the whole night among the doomed ones, talking with them concerning their fate, and endeavoring to impress upon them a serious view of the subject. He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized, and received the communion of the church.

THE FATAL FRIDAY.

At daylight, we were again there. That good man, Father Ravoux, was still with them, also Rev. Dr. Williamson; and whenever either of these worthy men addressed them, they were listened to with marked attention. The doomed ones wished it to be known among their friends, and particularly their wives and children, how cheerful and happy they all had died, exhibiting no fear of this dread event. To us it appeared not as an evidence of Christian faith, but a steadfast adherence to their heathen superstitions.

They shook hands with the officers who came in among them, bidding them good-bye, as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey. They had added some fresh streaks of vermillion and ultramarine of their countenances, as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gay as possible for the coming exhibition. They commenced singing their death-song, Ta-zoo leading, and nearly all joining. We had never heard this song, and could not now tell it from the war song, but it was wonderfully exciting.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GALLOWS—DEATH SONG CONTINUED.

At half past seven all persons were excluded from the room, except those necessary to help prepare the prisoners for their doom. Under the superintendence of Major Brown and Capt. Redfield, their irons were knocked off, and one by one were tied by cords, their elbows being pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. This operation occupied till about 9 o'clock. In the meantime the scene was much enlivened by their songs and conversation, keeping up the most cheerful appearance.

As they were being pinioned, they went round the room shaking hands with the soldiers and reporters, bidding them "good-by," &c. White Dog requested not to be tied, and said that he could keep his hands down; but of course his request could not be complied with. He said that Little Crow, Young Six and Big Eagle's brother got them into this war, and now he and others are to die for it.

After all were properly fastened, they stood up in a row around the room, and another exciting death-song was sung. They then sat down very quietly, and commenced smoking again. Father Ravoux came in and after addressing them a few moments, knelt in prayer, reading from a prayer-book in the Dakota language, which a portion of the condemned repeated after him. During this ceremony, nearly all paid the most strict attention, and several were affected even to tears. He then addressed them again, first in Dakota, then in French, which was interpreted by Baptiste Campbell, one of the condemned half-breeds.

The caps were then put on their heads. These were made of white muslin taken from the Indians when their camps were captured, and which had formed part of the spoils they had taken from the murdered traders. They were made long and looked like a meal sack, but being rolled up only came down to the forehead, and allowed their painted faces yet to be seen.

They received these evidences of their near approach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it, with an appearance of shame. Chains and cords had not moved them—their wear was not considered dishonorable—but this covering of the head with a white cap, was humiliating. There was no more singing and but little conversation and smoking now. All sat around the room; most of them in a crouched position awaiting their doom, in silence, or listening to the remarks of Father Ravoux, who still addressed them. Once in a while they brought their small looking glasses before their faces to see that their countenances yet preserved the proper modicum of paint. The three half-breeds were the most of all affected, and their dejection of countenance was truly pitiful to behold.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS—THE FINAL SCENE—THE LAST DEATH SONG.

At precisely 10 o'clock the condemned were marshaled in a procession, and headed by Capt. Redfield, marched out into the street, and directly across through files of soldiers to the scaffold which had been erected in front, and were delivered to the officer of the day, Capt. Burt. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders rushing to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi," "Hi-yi-yi," and even after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe. The noose having been promptly adjusted over the necks of each, by Capt. Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

AN ODD AND DISGUSTING INCIDENT.

The solemnity of the scene was here disturbed by an incident which if it were not intensely disgusting might be cited as a remarkable evidence of the contempt of death which is the traditional characteristic of the Indian. One of the indians whose name we did not ascertain, in the rhapsody of his death song conceived an insult to the spectators which it required an Indian to conceive and a dirty dog of an Indian to execute.

The refrain of his song was to the effect, that if a body was found near New Ulm with his head cut off and placed in a certain indelicate part of the body, "It is me," he sung, "it is me,"—and suited the action to the word by an indecent exposure of his person in hideous mockery of the triumph of that justice whose sword was already falling on his head. This monstrous exhibition, at such a moment, may at least be regarded as a just penalty for the morbid curiosity which drew so many women from their homes to mingle in the mass of spectators at the foot of the gallows.

THE AWFUL FINALE.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Duly—the scaffold fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken, and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again. While the signal beat was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which in several instance continued to be clasped till the bodies were cut down.

As the platform fell, there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many, there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after struggling was slight. The scaffold fell at a quarter past ten o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined by Surgeons Le Boutillier, Sheardown, Finch, Clark and others, and life pronounced extinct.

THE BURIAL.

The bodies were then cut down, placed in four army wagons, and attended by company K, as a burial party, and under the command of Lieut. Col. Marshall, were taken to the grave prepared for them among the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep, being laid on the bottom in two rows, with their feet together and their heads to the outside. They were simply covered with their blankets and the earth thrown over them.

THE OTHER CONDEMNED INDIANS

Were kept close in their quarters, where they were chained and not permitted to witness the executions. During the awful moments, when they heard the death songs of their companions in guilt, they crouched themselves down with their blankets over their heads, and remained in perfect silence. They were much dejected all day. Some few squaws witnessed the scene.

THE ARRANGEMENT

For the execution of so many persons at the same instant was most perfect, and great credit is due Col. Miller for devising and carrying out so successfully, his well digested plan. Neither can too much credit be given to Capt. Burt, the Officer of the Day, Lieut. Col. Marshall, Major Brown, and Capt. Redfield, Provost Marshal.

THE CROWD.

All day and night on Thursday, and on the morning of Friday, up to the time of the execution, people were constantly arriving to witness the hanging. Troops were constantly coming in from all points, and the streets were densely crowded. The roofs and windows of all buildings in the vicinity, and all other eligible places, were early occupied by anxious spectators, including the sand bar in the river and the opposite bank. All was quiet and orderly. Owing to the strict enforcement of martial law, not a single case of drunkenness or disorderly conduct occurred, and after the bodies had been cut down, they began to return from the scene, many leaving town immediately. All expressed themselves as satisfied that the execution was being carried out, and there were no threats or apparent wishes to execute summary vengeance on the others.

Navigation in the Northwest.

It is stated that by constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan River from the west. The Sas-katch-a-wan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer River, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

☞ New Jersey has the honor of being the first loyal State to attempt to send men to State prison for being opposed to treason. A grand jury in Union county recently indicted certain persons for disturbing a "Democratic meeting." This meeting was simply a rum-hole gathering, notoriously for the purpose of breaking up a Union meeting to be held in the same village. The so-called Democrats got the worst of it. The trial under the indictments took place last week; the judge of the court did his utmost against the defendants, but the jury disagreed with his Honor and returned a verdict of not guilty.

☞ The Portage (Wis.) *Register* has been informed by a gentleman in Milwaukee whom it credits that he "saw a letter from Secretary Seward," written last fall to a person in the first district, "counseling the defeat of John F. Potter."

THE BEST REGION FOR THE SUMMER FRUITS.

The Currant—The Strawberry—Gooseberries—Black Cap Raspberry—Blackberries—The Tomato—Grapes—Pears—The Peach—The Apple—The Cherry—The Plum—Protection.

The question is often asked, Where is the best location to grow summer fruits, for the northern markets, taking Chicago as the great distributing point? For the past ten years we have given this question careful attention, and now believe that we can answer it in a satisfactory manner. Some of the small fruits, like the currant, delight in a cool, damp climate; while the peach is pleased with a hot sun and a more vigorous range of latitude. What is wanted is not to select one particular place, a township or so, that may become famous for its summer fruits; but a range of country that shall give an abundant supply throughout the entire season. On no one line of latitude can this be accomplished? for, with few exceptions, the period of any particular fruit is only about three weeks. In this case there would be breaks in the line of succession, and periods in which the markets would be bare. Untoward drouths would often cut off the supply. But this would not be the case when we select a line of longitude, running through a fertile country adapted to fruit culture, and such is the country along the line of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, commencing near Chicago and ending at Villa Ridge, in Pulaski county, a distance of 350 miles. Its constant succession of climate modified by alternate elevations and depressions, its various soils and almost inexhaustible fertility point to it not only as the great source of supply of summer fruits, but the great fruit growing region of the Northwest. This is not all running as it does almost due south, we can almost perceive a change in the progress of the season at every station.

In the shipment of all perishable fruits, time is of the first importance, and cheap freights the second, and in these two consists the elements of success. Should we diverge off to the Southwest, we largely increase the distance to reach the same parallel of latitude and the same levels. This adds to the cost of transportation, and the time between the picking and that of reaching the customer, and in many cases this would prove fatal, as the fruit would be lost on arrival. Therefore, though a southwestern or southeastern location be selected, these would be good, but the direct line south is the best, and in a time of close competition, would turn the scale in favor of the latter. While the summer fruits command high price and the market not fully stocked, the difference is not so perceptible, because the growers on both routes make a fair profit; but the time is not far distant when the market will be fully supplied, and those who can furnish the cheapest will have the trade. A difference of one or two cents a quart, a few hours time in the transit that will bring the fruit to market in a better condition, will settle the question of priority and profits.

Strange as it may appear, the profit of fruit growing along this whole line of 350 miles, is pretty well averaged. Those from the south end have high rates of freight and extra cost of package to offset the high price. It is therefore, a nice question to decide which point in the whole distance is the most valuable, when we take the whole range of fruits into consideration, but when we take a single fruit, the case is different. No one would think of growing peaches for market near Monee, nor currants on the hills of Egypt, while strawberries are a favorite at all points. We will take up some of the leading summer fruits, and point to their particular location, and the season of maturity, and first of

THE CURRANT.

This fruit delights in a cool, moist climate, and is particularly valuable along the lake shore, but here it comes so late that the more Southern fruits crowd it to one side, the strawberry being in market from the South nearly a month ahead of it. Mattoon, 180 miles south, is the southern limit of this most valuable of all the summer fruits. Not the limit of its growth, but the limit of its profitable culture from this point, it can be sent to market the 1st of June, ten days after the strawberry is ripe at Cobden, it then comes in direct competition with this fruit, which at that time has become cheap and abundant in market.

When we say that the currant is the most valuable, we do not mean to be understood to say that it is the most popular. At the season of its maturity its clear acid is of great value in warding off the diseases incident to summer, and thus as a prophylactic is of inestimable value. Its value for wine within the range of its culture is not second to that of the grape. It carries well to market both in its green and ripe condition, and must be in better demand both for the table and for wine making in the city. It can therefore be profitably grown within the range indicated.

THE STRAWBERRY.

This fruit has now become not only a luxury but a necessity, and the care with which it is cultivated has brought it within the reach of even the poorest class of our city population. It begins to ripen at Cobden about the 15th of May, and, in some seasons, a few days earlier. It is then in bloom in the neighborhood of Chicago. Being the first early fruit in market, it commands a high price, say from fifty to sixty cents a quart, but this only continues a few days, when the price is more reasonable. The growers of this fruit at Cobden must be at the expense of boxes and cases. These cost a trifle over one and a half cents a quart. After deducting boxes, cases, freight and commission, the average net receipt for the Cobden strawberries is only ten cents per quart to the grower. At Centralia and Tonti, we understand, the growers receive full as much. At Champaign the wholesale price was not less than ten cents, while the Chicago grower, selling to his customer direct, saving commission and boxes, realized full as good a price. Thus we see that at all points the growers received the same net returns. These are facts. In the case of the Cobden grown, we have returns of the largest grower of the sales from day to day. This, of course, was at wholesale, the range being, after deducting freight and commission, the first lot of twenty-eight boxes at thirty-one cents; the next of 116, at twenty-three and a half cents, and running down to six and a half cents. Of course they were retailed above this, but next season the growers will put them up in cases of six, twelve and sixteen quart boxes, and they will be sold to consumers by the case, at wholesale, thus cutting off the petty dealer with his high tariff. This will at once double the demand, for when the grower sold by the case of thirty-two quarts, at twenty-five cents a quart, the retailer sold by the single quart, at thirty-five to forty cents. Under the new system the consumer can obtain his case of six quarts at $1.50; whereas, he would pay $1.40 for four boxes to the retailer.

When the Chicago grower comes into market he supplies the consumer direct at such a low price that all can purchase. Now, if he sold at wholesale, and the retailer had his profit, the demand would decrease just in proportion to the added price, but in this case, if the grower or petty dealer wishes to supply his customers, he must do it at a mere nominal rate. At the price at which the Cobden strawberries are sold to the consumers, the demand is limited to the wealthy and the mass of the people must forego them. But this will not be the case for the amount grown at Cobden, by the year 1864, will be so large that the price must be reduced, but this to the grower, can be but a trifle or his profits will be gone. The railroad company cannot reduce the freight much, if any, below the present, as they now take a car load of six tons in the passenger trains at $90, and small lots at $20 per ton by express. The reduction then must be with the dealer, and the consumer must buy of first hands, and in the case of six quarts and if these cases must be broken let it be done at the agency at a small cost, say one or two cents per box. There is no other way to protect the Cobden grower. Large quantities would in this way go to the country, as a person could take his case of six boxes under his buggy seat, and they would ride perfectly safe, now he can do nothing with them, and the high price compels him to wait until his own vines may produce the coveted luxury. Chicago is not the only point to be supplied; but even Cincinnati, for at least ten days, will purchase at Cobden and neighboring points; Galena will become a distributing point also, and thus thousands of acres of this delicious fruit will be grown among these romantic hills, to please the taste and to give health and vigor to the north. We have no fears that it will be overdone or that the price will fall below the price of production. But the profit to the petty dealer must be dispensed with; and hereafter all growers south of Monee will do well to make their arrangement and package with a view of reaching the consumer in the most direct way. When we come to discuss the culture of this plant, and the mode of marketing, we shall have more to say under this head.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit as yet is but little known in our markets. The long years spent in proving that the English gooseberries are a failure with us had well nigh blotted them out from the list of summer fruits. The Houghton, American Red, Mountain, and other American seedling gooseberries have proved hardy and productive, and will, in a short time, fill an important place in the list of summer fruits. They do well along the whole line above indicated. At Jonesboro they are beginning to be largely grown for the Northern markets. The first shipment, in a green state, from the South, commences in May.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.

This is one of the early fruits that can be grown abundantly along the whole line. The supply, heretofore, has come from Cincinnati and vicinity, where thousands of acres are grown and sent to market in both the green and dry state. We know of no one beside ourself who has attempted their field culture in this State. We have about an acre set out, and which promises to give an abundant yield. By taking the season along the route indicated, the supply would be for several weeks, if not over two months.

BLACKBERRIES.

This fruit is just beginning to assume a prominent position in the Northern markets. Its very perishable character has prevented any large amount from being sent from the south part of the State; but with the growing importance of the summer fruits, it has become an object with the Illinois Central railroad to give better facilities for a rapid transportation, and now nothing is wanting but to fit up the cars so as to give proper ventilation to such fruits as sour in a few hours when put in a close ill-ventilated car. Not only the cars, but the cases that contain the fruit, must be constructed that a free circulation of air will at all times reach the fruit. This fruit ripens in the south part of the State by the 10th of June, and as the season closes in Michigan the middle of August, we have the fruit in all its health-giving freshness for a period of sixty-five days, or nine weeks.

At present no attempt is making south of Chicago to give this fruit field culture, but this must be resorted to as the market will demand a more sure reply, and of better quality than those from the border of the fields and woodland.

We have never seen such crops of fruit anywhere as those growing wild about the fields of Northern Mississippi; but the perishable nature of the fruit and the long distance to the Northern cities puts the crop beyond our reach.

At the south part of this State thousands of bushels can be had annually at an average of four cents a quart, or less than $1.50 per bushel. All that is lacking is for dealers to provide the proper boxes and to attend to the shipping. We think the reason this fruit has failed to reach the Northern market in good order, is the packing in drawers and in close cars.

The fruit is too abundant and too cheap to be thus thrown away. Its value for wine is well known, but yet few persons will take the trouble to make it.

We often purchase the fruit at twenty-five cents a water bucket full, or about two and a half cents per quart. On several occasions we have been in Egypt during the season of this fruit, and have sent it to our friends in Chicago and to our home without difficulty, putting it in willow baskets and allowing it the air of the express car. Who will make a fortune out of the native blackberry of Egypt next season?

THE TOMATO

Has a royal claim to a place among the summer fruits. It is sent from Cobden June 25th, and our Cincinnati friends purchase their supply from there as late as July 14th, the past season, again showing that for the very early fruits, the south part of the State is without competition from any available quarter. The tomato has the disadvantage of great weight, and the price cannot, therefore, be so much reduced on that as other fruits, and, therefore, the culture cannot be too much extended, without ruining the business. It will always be one of the most uncertain class, as to price, that is cultivated in the south part of the State. An over crop or an early season at the north will always affect it.

It can be grown in hotbeds and in cold graperies at the north, in quantities almost equal to the demand, the glass structures overbalancing the cost of freight and package. We therefore place the tomato among the least valuable of the summer fruits, as in this case skill, manure and glass are a match for sunny skies.

GRAPES.

Thus far this fruit has not given satisfaction at Cobden. Though we place it among the summer fruits, yet it may be questioned whether it is strictly so along the whole line under discussion. But its importance among the late summer and early autumn fruits would hardly allow us to pass it over in this connection.

The Catawba and Isabella are the varieties thus far put under trial, and during the past three years the only ones in which vines to any extent have been fruited. They have suffered severely with the rot.

What the result may be with other varieties, we have no reliable data upon which to base an opinion, but enough has been developed to convince us that the middle of the State is a better grape region than the extreme south. The basin of Egypt and through the whole plateau of central Illinois, we think the grape will be found to flourish. At Champaign the experiments tend strongly to corroborate the above. Many suppose that for the grape we need steep hill-sides and very sunny exposures, but this is not necessarily so, in fact we think common rolling ground with a southern aspect is all that we require for this fruit. The Isabella, the great table grape of the North, does better a hundred, than three hundred miles south of Lake Michigan.

The wine region will probably be found south of Odin, or at least not far north of it, and it is certain that some other variety must take the place of the Catawba, unless the climate or a change in culture should ward off the rot, which is now so destructive to it.

Among the numerous varieties now on trial we have no doubt that several will be found adapted to the various soils and shades of climate along our favorite fruit belt.

PEARS.

This fruit has been successfully cultivated in many parts of the State, and when well sheltered, by belts of forest trees from the severe prairie winds, it is believed that it can be grown to more or less profit in all parts of the State, but that part lying south of Neoga gives promise of being the most valuable for this fruit. Thus far, in the neighborhood of Cobden this fruit is apparently of as easy culture as the apple, and dwarf trees of three and four years planting are loaded with the most perfect specimens of fruit.

We are learning much that is of value in pear culture, and unless cut short by the blight, can see no reason why this fruit may not take its place among the other desirable summer fruits.

THE PEACH.

We must set down Champaigne county as the first point south from which occasional crops of this fruit may reach the market. It is quite certain that a fair average crop can be grown there two out of four years. But the crop is not only too uncertain, but too late in maturing to warrant us in large plantations. Yet it should fill an important place in every orchard and in every fruit garden. Trees should be planted every year, so that if an untoward winter comes along, that all will not be destroyed. In going south we must reach Neoga before we would recommend peach orchards for market; and from this point on all the well drained lands and those thrown into ridges, as at Tonti, until we reach the Big Muddy, we consider the climate and soil as valuable, or at least as profitable for peaches as those among the hills of the grand chain. We are aware that there is a prejudice in favor of those hills exclusively. This is so as to the early crop, and doubtless the finer varieties of the foreign peaches, but, for the main crop, we think that whole sections exceedingly valuable for this fruit. At Alma, a few miles north of Odin, on the crossing of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, we have seen some of the best peaches sent to market. One person had shipped 1,000 boxes up to the 9th day of August, less than two weeks later than from Cobden. The truth is, all of that part of the route lying between Neoga and De Soto has been overlooked by persons seeking for a suitable location for the peach and other fruits. From several years of observation we know this to be the true state of the case. The more level condition of the country gives it greater facilities for culture, its grasses furnish hay and pasturage, which, in turn, furnish manure, a necessary element in the culture of the summer fruits. We, therefore, call the attention of the fruit grower to the part of the route above indicated.

In the settlements at some distance from the railroad, large amounts of fruits are now produced, but the long land carriage will not admit of the profitable culture of this fruit, which must from this cause confine it to a narrow belt along the route indicated.

It will thus be seen that the peach district is not so limited after all. That the whole basin of Egypt will produce this fruit is sufficiently evident, but we know that it cannot bear a long land carriage and that for market purposes its culture must be limited to narrow belts along the railroads.

THE APPLE.

Say what we may of the smaller fruits they individually sink into insignificance as compared with this king of fruits, for it not only takes its place among the summer fruits, but extends its term through the long winter and through the spring, until the strawberry and currant come to fill its place. It is the great utilitarian around which they all revolve as lesser lights, though taken in the aggregate of no small importance. The apple has a wide range of soil and climate and from long use has become an essential element of our food. It is eaten raw, baked, stewed, boiled, roasted and fried, it comes on the table in a hundred palatable shapes in some of which it is welcome to all.

While peaches sell at from one to two dollars a box, this fruit is less than half the price. From the south part of the State Red June, Early Harvest and other early sorts reach the north early in July and even the last of June. At Centralia it is shipped by the middle of July, at Champaign the first of August, and ripe apples come into Chicago market by the country teams by the middle of August, and cooking apples nearly a fortnight earlier. The crops of this fruit are not certain through the north part of the State, only in *favorite locations*, and the true region of the apple commences near Paxton, some hundred miles to the south of the city. Here the late frosts fade out and leave this fruit unharmed, thence along the route south this fruit is a favorite, the farmers along the Kaskaskia avering that it never fails, which we can well believe.

The early settlers, never dreaming of a demand for summer apples, were content to plant those of winter, and hence along this whole route there is not enough summer apples to supply the local demand. But this defect will to a great extent be remedied in the next half a dozen years.

In fact neither the city of Chicago nor any of our northern towns are as yet half supplied with good summer apples, even at the present high rate ($4 per brl.)

The idea is too prevalent that the hills of Egypt are the paradise of Pomona. True it is the seat of her power; but her worshippers dwell along the route indicated, the whole distance of 350 miles, and it is here that a great line of fruit-growers will plant and cultivate the summer fruits for the North.

But few orchards of summer apples have as yet been planted. In our own apple orchard of fifty acres we have planted about one-third summer varieties, and now regret that the whole had not been set with them.

Apples can be sold from the orchard at half the cost of those kept over winter, but at present they bring a better price. With a reduction of price comes a larger demand, as the consumption will be increased.

We would call the attention of orchardists to the great value of the apple district lying between Paxton and De Soto, more particularly that portion north of Tonti. South of that point the summer apples will pay a good profit, but are subject to certain diseases, to which those more north have not as yet been liable.

THE CHERRY.

This fruit is so little known in market that people begin to think that it cannot be grown. This is true of the heart and other sweet cherries, but of the Morello family we can have an abundance, beginning in May and closing in July. The May cherry or Kentish of Downing, the Montmorency English Morello, and two or three others, appear hardy, but the most valuable of all is the May. When grafted on the common Morello stock it is then hardy and productive, not having failed for the last eighteen years, since its first fruiting in the north part of the State. The English Morello is not so productive, but as it is some two or three weeks later, is valuable on that account.

This cherry is not so vigorous at the south part of the State, but is productive, and ripening about the middle of May, comes in at a most acceptable time. Large orchards of this variety are set in the west part of Cook and east part of DuPage counties, more especially in the towns near Cottage Hill. We have set 600 trees at this point, and with this exception we know of no large orchards until we reach Cobden, where individuals have from fifty to a 100 trees each. This fruit now readily commands from four to five dollars a bushel in Chicago, but would be very profitable at half that sum.

THE PLUM.

Until some effectual remedy can be found against the curculio, we must despair of the extensive culture of this fruit. Of this we have hopes, in that class of cannibal insects that have come to our aid in other departments of the insect tribes. We shall not despair, at least they can be grown in a small way about the hen yard and the pig pen.

PROTECTION.

We do not wish any of our readers to understand that planting an orchard on the open prairie will ensure success. Protection by groves, river belts, or belts of trees planted for the purpose or untrimmed hedges, are needed to ensure success. Of these and other essentials we shall treat at large hereafter.

Within the past year we have received over 200 letters from persons in almost every State in the Union, making enquiries in regard to fruit culture in this State. To all such, the above will be a more full and satisfactory answer than our limited time would enable us to give. We shall take up the subject of the several fruits as best adapted to the soil and climate along the route indicated, which must stand unchallenged as the most profitable region for the culture of summer fruits, in the whole valley of the upper Mississippi.

RURAL.

The Hand Writing on the Wall.

A late Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a statement made by the Rev. R. J. Graves, of that city, who has recently made a long visit to the North. His views are given "in order to counteract certain rosy speculations" of the *Enquirer*, which are calculated to lull the South into a false and dangerous security. The writer says that the North is prospering and growing rich out of the war; that the West finds it more profitable to convert its grain into beef and pork than to send the grain to the South, and that the war of parties amounts to nothing, for all parties are united in the war and against the rebels. He discovers that the North is determined to establish its government over the whole country, and that feeling that the rebellion is really a serious thing, it has concluded to meet it successfully. He says the North is preparing fleets and armies, and is even now putting into the field a larger and better equipped force than it has yet had. The clerical informant observes that these great preparations are to follow up the proclamation of emancipation, and in view of them he declares that it is the duty of the South to resist to the last and by no means to allow itself to be deluded by false hopes of peace or of party sympathy in the North.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending December 30.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported at this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,600.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8½@9	Ordinary	5@6
Medium	6¾@8		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9½@10c, and "Christmas beef" at 11c ℔ ℔.

The general average of the market at 7c.

The most of the sales range from 6c to 8c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in account of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,789.

This is 223 head less than last week, and 504 head more than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,886 head, while the number to-day being 4,414, shows 728 head more than the average, and 186 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1,048	Illinois	1,587
Pennsylvania	80	Kentucky	186
Ohio	934	Connecticut	32
Indiana	280	Michigan	373

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.—The market closed last night gloomily, leaving several hundred on hand and more expected. Fortunately for those here but few fresh cattle arrived during the night, so that the market will close without any further decline, and all the stock will be sold, though at prices that bring losses to nearly all the owners of the poorer grades, and to some of the owners of good stock. There are western steers here that cost for freight and other charges, an average of $15.00, which have sold at $25.00@30.00 each, leaving $10.00@15.00 as the value at home. Some of this class were bought by present owners at 3c ℔ ℔, live weight. We have reduced the general average of the market ½c a pound, owing to the very large portion of the stock of grade below medium. As a general thing we think butchers have bought all their stock this week upon easier terms than last, though the average reduction upon any but the lowest class, is not quite equal to half a cent. Although the first class cattle have sold slightly below last week, we are still in the faith that they will continue to bring fair prices through the winter. But do not mistake and suppose that those that are only medium first rate, and suppose that the veriest scallawags are next to first class in quality. The market finally closes as hard as it did last Tuesday, although not as many cattle on sale. There are not as many country buyers, though many cattle that should go to the country—they are not fit to kill.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 61,165.

Quotations, $4.25@4.62½ ℔ cwt. live weight for corn-fed hogs, and $3.50@4.00 for distillery hogs are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market.

Owing to the warm weather, but perhaps more to the fact of a run of scallawags, the market has been very hard, and Monday morning there were fears that there was room for that immense market place, which people thought never would be filled, and buyers were not disposed to touch any thing but a few prime lots. The receipts of the week exceed any thing ever before in this city by some 8,000 head, and that added to poor quality and warm weather, has brought down the price like an avalanche upon the heads of drovers and shippers. The prospect is strong to-day for a still further decline—certainly if the weather holds warm.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live W't.	Dead W't.
First quality corn-fed, large size	4⅝@4¾c	5⅝@5⅞c
Second quality corn-fed	4½@4⅝c	5⅜@5½c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for mrk't butchers	4 @4¼c	5¼@5½c
Large size still-fed, fat	3⅞@4 c	4¾@5 c
Second quality still-fed	3¾@4 c	4½@5 c

THE WHITE WILLOW,
(Salix Albax.)

Fencing! Shelter! Timber!

Having bought the stock of this Willow, from all the large owners in this State, among whom are Samuel Edwards of Bureau county, Jesse W. Fell, of McLean county, Wm. L. Smith, James Thompson, Daniel M. Hull, and many others in Lee and Ogle Counties, I am prepared to furnish Cuttings in large or small quantities. For a grove tree it has no equal in rapidity of growth and cleanliness of habit. As a wind-break it is better adapted than any other heretofore tried, owing to its erectness and denseness of growth, and its characteristic of not dying out when planted closely together. It will make a better, cheaper and more durable live fence in less time than any other tree or shrub that has been used for that purpose.

The State Horticultural Society, at their late meeting at Bloomington, passed the following: "Resolved that we recommend the White Willow as a live fence, where timber, shelter and fence combined, is desirable."

We ask unbelievers to examine the fences in Lee and Ogle counties. "Seeing is believing." All my agents soliciting orders in the country have written certificates from me. So, please ask the agent for his certificate to insure getting the GENUINE ARTICLE.

Only the choicest of Cuttings will be furnished and delivered at the nearest Railroad Depots, at reasonable rates, with

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References—H. D. Emery, Editor Prairie Farmer. M. L. Dunlap, Editor Illinois Farmer. Address Post Office Box 833, Chicago. E. S. PIKE.

de12-y18-1mw

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
RECHARTERED.

The Chicago Northwestern College has lately been rechartered under an act of the Legislature of this State, and has chosen able Trustees, and elected as President, N. S. Dodge, M. D., of this city, a man well calculated to overcome all obstacles to the success of such an enterprise, and having reopened their stock books, have received some thirty or forty thousand dollars of additional subscriptions to their stock, which speaks well for the complete success of the enterprise. The medical department of this institution will open for students on the second Tuesday in November, A. D. 1863, and continue sixteen weeks. ja3-y787-1m-w

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Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the WORLD, and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufacturers to do as LARGE A RANGE of work as can easily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch, is obviated by this device. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return of mail. Address

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107 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.
Every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furs, in Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Mink, Fitch, Stone Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Fur Seal, etc., and all
American and European Furs.
Buffalo Skins, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buck Gloves and Mittens,
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STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
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SPRING, 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO,
42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS
Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our examination of our stock before purchasing.
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LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
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PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
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CLOSE CASH BUYERS are requested to call and see our figures on late importations of
FRENCH GOODS,
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We are also selling at the lowest market rates—Combs in Ivory, Rubber and Horn; Buttons and Brushes; Pins, Needles, Bird Cages, Soap, Walking Sticks, Cutlery, and a general assortment of Yankee Notions.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
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BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description,
Printed with New and Appropriate Brands,
AT FARWELL'S
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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
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de13-a53-wly

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the

New Twenty-Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds

Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved April 25, 1862.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000.

THE REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these Bonds

The Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal-tender Notes or Notes and Checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers will receive prompt attention and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

L. J. GAGE, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., F. GRANGER ADAMS, Esq., and Messrs. W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., Bankers, will furnish the above bonds and every facility to subscribers in Chicago and vicinity. de13-y323-4w

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D.,
One of the surgeons of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. 28 North Clark street.
oc30-v685-3mw

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery 123 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my13-wly

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Leander, plaintiff, and against Aaron Fisher, defendant, I shall, on the [illegible] day of January, 1863, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] in Cottage Grove Subdivision of part of [illegible] northwest corner of the northeast Fractional quarter of Section thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the third [illegible] Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING,
Late Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. P. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 17th day of December, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ... $10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week ... 20
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Tri-Weekly, per year ... 5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) ... 2.00
" 4 copies ... 7.00
" 10 copies ... 15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30.00
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

THE NEWS.

A dispatch received here yesterday by Judge Skinner, President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, from Cairo, says that Dr. Warriner of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, captured at Holly Springs, has arrived safe at Cairo. He succeeded in saving all the supplies of the Commission at the former place. The same dispatch says that the Hospital boat of the Sanitary Commission was just ready to leave for down the river with one thousand packages of stores for Sherman's Army.

We are without further news from Vicksburg by our own news channels. If we may accept as good authority, Gen. Pemberton's dispatch, given elsewhere, Gen. Sherman has abandoned the expedition and was withdrawing his troops. We should be inclined to doubt it, could we discover in what way this particular falsehood, told to his Commander-in-chief, would benefit the rebel General. In the absence of aught to correct and contradict his last report, the doubt is only darker than before.

The force of Gen. Sherman was too small for the undertaking, and could have only been one-half the force of the rebels, if we are not altogether deceived in their respective numbers. As for co-operation with Grant, so often referred to in the dispatches, a glance at the map shows what a conception of the size of the State of Mississippi would have declared before—Gen. Grant, at and about Holly Springs, is nearly two hundred miles from Vicksburg.

That a cavalry force made their way across the country, and were fighting under Gen. Sherman on foot is incredible. [illegible] march and progress would have been heralded through all the rebel journals before it was two days old. We cannot from any of the latest information of the [illegible] above Vicksburg, find it in our [illegible] to wholly withhold credence from Pemberton's announcement of a finale [illegible] will fall sadly on many Western hearts. [illegible] grant it may be otherwise.

SPRINGFIELD INVESTED.

[illegible] wave of war rolls back into Missouri [illegible], and reports alarmingly set forth that Springfield is endangered, being invested [illegible] powerful rebel force under the rebel Generals Marmaduke and Bainbridge, [illegible] whom there are well grounded [illegible] that our force there posted cannot hold out. Springfield has a history in this war already, and stands in dangerous [illegible] to still further fame. It is the [illegible] of operations and supplies of the army [illegible] Frontier, and thus plays the same [illegible] to the army of Gen. Blunt that Holly Springs did to Gen. Grant's army. [illegible] contains over a million dollars' worth of Government stores which may well be [illegible] by the hungry butternuts of the [illegible], and the loss of which must endanger the Federal campaign in that quarter. [illegible] other words, the investment of Springfield by the rebels may prove a bad investment for us. The army of Gen. Blunt is [illegible] the Arkansas line, too remote to [illegible] interpose, and our dispatches of last [illegible] give us the worst to fear from this [illegible] aimed at Gen. Blunt's rear.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

[illegible] apology is due our advertising patrons for the literally *exclusive* character of the news in our last issue, in our full [illegible] graphic report of the Murfreesboro [illegible], the length of which crowded out [illegible] favors intended to appear yesterday. [illegible] readers will be interested to know that the graphic report itself was sent to us by telegraph from Cincinnati, three columns [illegible] a half in length, and the longest [illegible] news dispatch ever sent over the [illegible] in the Northwest. Its transmission [illegible] place after *one o'clock yesterday morning*, which will explain the fact that it was completely given in our earliest editions [illegible] country, a lack specially supplied [illegible] this morning.

An Old Landmark Gone.

[illegible] intelligence has just been received in this city through a private channel, of the recent death in San Francisco of the venerable Hon. [illegible] C. Brown, for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a [illegible] he held with honor for over twenty years. He removed from Southern Illinois to [illegible], about the year 1840, at which place a [illegible] after marrying Hon. J. P. Hoge, the party accompanied the family to California, [illegible] eight years ago. He died at the age of [illegible] sixty-five years. Of the old Judges of our Supreme Court, the venerable Judge Lockwood, of Batavia, in Kane county, now alone [illegible].

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Jan. 8, 1863.

[illegible] H. C. Caldwell of Van Buren county, [illegible] of the House of Representatives in [illegible] and now Major of the 3d Iowa cavalry, [illegible] seriously ill with typhoid fever. He is one of the most efficient officers in the cavalry.

[illegible] Col. Trumbull, formerly of Butler [illegible], but now a resident of Blackhawk [illegible], has been tendered the Colonelcy of the [illegible] Iowa Infantry, vice Williams, resigned. [illegible] would be preferable to Williams, [illegible] has kept the regiment in trouble ever [illegible] he received his commission; but Trumbull [illegible] will accept, will show himself a [illegible] military leader. He has had experience [illegible] smelling gunpowder.

[illegible] John Scott of the 32d Iowa infantry [illegible] the officer to whom the first order was [illegible] transmitted to destroy the military stores at New Madrid, Mo. Gen. Davies had sent two [illegible] orders from Columbus to Major [illegible], in command at New Madrid, to spike [illegible] guns and blow up the magazines, but they [illegible] been disobeyed. Davies put a third order [illegible] Col. Scott's hands, which, being peremptory, was executed. The following is a copy of the order:

[illegible] Scott, commanding the 32d Iowa, at New [illegible]

[illegible] will immediately proceed to New Madrid, [illegible] the gun carriages and wooden platforms and [illegible] the guns and destroy the ammunition totally [illegible] the same boat and proceed to Fort Pillow [illegible] convoy of the gunboat, and report to [illegible], commanding at that place.

THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Brigadier General.

[illegible] soldiers from this State represent the destruction of the property as needless and [illegible].

FROM RICHMOND.

[illegible], Jan. 8.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th says: Gov. Letcher has selected [illegible] among the prisoners recently sent to [illegible] from Floyd's command, the following Federal officers, who will be held in solitary confinement as hostages for Col. Garsons [illegible] officers similarly held by the Abolition [illegible]: Capt. Wm. Graum, Lieut. Isaac [illegible] Capt. Thos. Dameron, Lieuts. William [illegible], John Howe, Isaac Goble, David [illegible], Samuel Duck, Wm. Dills. They [illegible] duly conveyed to the State's prison [illegible] in appropriate cells.

Californians to Massachusetts.

[illegible], Jan. 8.—Gov. Andrew has received [illegible] offer of a full cavalry battalion, to consist of their companies from California. The [illegible] of their acceptance is now pending [illegible] the War Department. If accepted, it is [illegible] that Col. Thompson, formerly of Halleck's staff, will accompany them [illegible] as their commander.

General Butler.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—General Butler arrived here last evening, en route for Boston. [illegible] the evening he addressed a party of [illegible] gentlemen assembled in the Continental [illegible] to pay their respects.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 7.—The flag of [illegible] boat Metamora arrived from City Point [illegible] morning, and brings 300 Union prisoners, [illegible] cavalry taken at Dumfries.

[illegible] Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th, says [illegible] number of prisoners in Richmond [illegible] was 1,000.